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Fonthill Nurseries of Canada

PROPRIETORS:

EDWARD MORRIS,
FONTHILL, ONT.

*

W. E. WELLINGTON,
TORONTO, ONT.

OVER 700 ACRES.

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Freeman Mar 11th 1899.

This is to certify that, acting under instructions from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, I have examined the nursery from which Messrs. Stone & Wellington of Toronto supply their customers with nursery stock, and that, at the time of the issuing of this certificate, there is, to the best of my knowledge, no San Jose Scale thereon.

Jno. E. Fisher
Inspector.

GENERAL CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES,

SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, ETC.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

STONE & WELLINGTON,

FONTHILL NURSERIES,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

PRINTED BY R. G. McLEAN, TORONTO.

IN purchasing nursery stock it is of vital importance that only healthy stock, free from disease, be secured.

Our nurseries are regularly inspected by the Government Inspector, at our request, and we append herewith a certificate, guaranteeing our stock free from San Jose Scale :

Fruitland Jany 8/1898

This is to certify that I have inspected the Nursery Stock grown by Messrs Morris. Stone and Wellington, at Fonthill. and that I found no San Jose Scale

W. M. Orr
Provincial Inspector

Preface.

WE take pleasure in presenting a new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and corrected by the addition of descriptions of new and promising sorts and the omission of such as greater experience and progress in horticulture and floriculture have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination.

We have not attempted a full and complete description of all varieties named, but shall be pleased to answer by letter any enquiries sent with stamp for reply, as to planting, cultivating, etc., and as to the most desirable sorts for planting in different localities and for different purposes.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable; first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous, well-matured trees or plants; and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us, to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure.

Good cultivation—by which we mean keeping the ground sufficiently fertile and at all times mellow and free from weeds, together with thorough drainage, either natural or artificial—is absolutely necessary to success. This, with judicious pruning, and proper selection of varieties, suitable for the locality, will, in nearly all portions of Canada and the United States, produce gratifying results.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid, firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous root, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the products of our Nurseries with entire confidence to planters in all sections of the country.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision (a siding from the T. H. & B. R'y running right to our shipping yards), and still further to protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

We aim to keep fully abreast of an enlightened and cultivated taste, in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruit, and novelties and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals; accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and discountenance the sale of worthless humbugs.

Permit us to thank those who have so generously patronized us in the past, and whose trade we value, and to state for the benefit of our large force of salesmen, that we value their services and fully appreciate the fact that our increasing business is due largely to their efforts.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

STONE & WELLINGTON,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Advice to Correspondents.

PLEASE READ BEFORE MAKING OUT ORDER.

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige by observing, as far as possible, the following regulations:

1st. All orders by mail should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention, as it is our rule to execute them in the order in which they come to hand; hence, we cannot, except for extraordinary reasons, delay orders received first, for those coming late in the season and requiring attention at once.

2nd. Buyers ordering by letter should write out the order plainly *on a separate list* and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.

3rd. *Give plain and explicit shipping directions.* When none are given, we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case, except on orders made through our agents, do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of stock in good condition to the forwarders.

4th. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a bank draft, post-office order, or money by registered letter; fractions of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps.

5th. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular *ages* and *sizes of trees*, *kinds of stock*, etc., it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, ages, etc., may be substituted, in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments. Our rule is not to substitute in any case without being expressly requested to do so.

6th. All trees and plants are carefully labelled and packed in the best manner for any part of Canada, the United States, or Europe, for which a moderate charge is made, but no charge is made for the delivery of packages at the railroad.

7th. Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

Caution.

The reputation of our firm for square and honest dealing, and sending out stock equalled by few and surpassed by none, has led unscrupulous agents, as well as dealers and jobbers in stock, to use our name. It sometimes happens that an agent whose services we have dispensed with retains some of our literature, including order blanks.

Do not be deceived. When you are solicited for an order demand of the agent to show his Certificate of Agency, which is pasted in his plate book and which is signed by us, and if he cannot produce this he is not one of our duly-appointed agents.

Directions for Transplanting, Etc.

Preparation of the Soil.—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of Trees or other Stock.—We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders a *vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary* in most cases. And, therefore, prune off broken or bruised ends of roots, if any (a smooth cut root granulates or makes ready to extend sooner than one broken off); cut back the tops to the extent of about one-half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner as will tend to develop a well-formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. To insure success, *peach trees should have all the side branches cut off before they are planted.* Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little. Hence great pains should be taken in planting and caring for these. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth, *well packed.*

Planting.—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. *See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it,* so there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. OMISSION TO PACK THE EARTH SOLIDLY IS THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF FAILURE IN PLANTING NURSERY STOCK. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. *Never use manure in contact with roots.* When planting dwarf trees, set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be done so that the bands will not chafe the trees. It is a very good way to drive two stakes and confine the tree between straw or hay bands, stretched from stake to stake.

BERRY PLANTS.—These are most easily and successfully transplanted when the proper method is pursued; but so many of them are lost that special instructions are necessary. The cause of failure is almost invariably TOO DEEP PLANTING. The crown of the roots should only be barely covered with soil, so that the new shoots can easily break through; this is greatly facilitated by a top dressing or mulching of manure, especially when planted in fall. If planted too deep, or even with only a light covering, if the soil hardens or crusts they are sure to smother. The surface must, therefore, be kept loose, and this can best be done by mulching, which is also a great protection in winter as well as a fertilizer. What are called "tip" or "sucker" plants seldom start from the tops, but from the crown of the roots. Nothing gives a quicker return or offers more encouragement to the planter than our *two year transplanted* berry bushes. As we make a specialty of this class of stock, taking extra care of the plants a year longer than other growers, we can assure our purchasers of a very superior article in this line. Do not be satisfied with the small yearling plants offered by others when for a trifle more you can get tsrong healthy plants *two years old* and *transplanted* from us.

Mulching.—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep, for a space of say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

After-Culture.—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees and plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface application of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree, and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Fall Planting.—When planted in the Fall, all trees should be banked up at least one foot high until Spring. This overcomes the tendency of the trees to heave out, protects them from mice, and prevents the roots from freezing before they have taken hold of the soil. In planting roses, shrubs, vines and other delicate stock in the Fall, *the tops should be nearly or quite buried with mellow earth during the winter.* The surplus earth should be removed early in the spring.

Injured Trees.—If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall.

In sections where the winters are *very severe*, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season for shipping is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the fall, and heeled in over winter, are worthless. *If the heeling is well done there could not be a greater mistake.* Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success select a dry spot where no water will stand during winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth extending well up on the bodies and *see that this is firmly packed.* Then add another layer of trees over-lapping the first continuing as at first, until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds, or the earth can be filled right in and mounded up enough to shed the water. Roses and other small stock may be wholly covered with earth.

Plant Young Trees.

We cannot too strongly recommend our customers to procure young trees, especially for orchard planting. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, are much more likely to live, and will become sooner establised in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees.

Best Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18 " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " " "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 " " "
Quinces	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes	rows 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	4 by 5 feet.
Strawberries for Field Culture	1 x 3½ feet.
Strawberries for Hill Culture	2 feet apart each way.

Number of Trees on an Acre.

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " "	70	8 " "	680
20 " "	110	6 " "	1210
18 " "	135	5 " "	1745
15 " "	205	4 " "	2725
12 " "	300	3 " "	4840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows. and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

FONTHILL NURSERIES—VIEW OF PÆONIA BLOCK AND HEDGES.

FONTHILL NURSERIES—HOEING IN YOUNG PEACH TREES, 40,000 IN BLOCK.

SUCH things as are found among our list of Specialties can be depended upon as possessing superior points of merit. There is probably no Nursery on the Continent of North America offering as extensive a list, and when it is remembered that any new variety that we take hold of has been thoroughly tested at our testing orchards, it will be sufficient, we think, to inspire confidence. It would be suicidal to a firm possessing the reputation which we enjoy for fair and honest dealing, and sending out stock strictly true to name, to advise their patrons to invest in any of the newer varieties without fully understanding their nature.

In order to better protect our customers, whose patronage and confidence we value, we instituted our testing orchards referred to. This is a safeguard not only to our own reputation but to our purchasers, and we intend to catalogue nothing among the new fruits and flowers until we have abundant proof of its genuineness as a distinct variety and superiority over other sorts. Many of these Specialties have been purchased outright by us from the originator, so that the only way to secure the stock will be to order from us through our duly appointed salesmen.

In this connection let us again remind our purchasers that every representative of ours is supplied with a Certificate of Agency, signed by us. When a salesman calls upon you representing our establishment, please ask him to produce his credentials, and if he can show a certificate bearing our signature, you may depend upon securing just what you order. We use great care in selecting our salesmen, so we may be properly represented. *Insist upon seeing the Certificate of Agency.*

In order to give some idea of the extent to which "superior specialties" are offered for sale, we may state that we are at present testing over 600 new varieties of apples alone. This statement will prove sufficient to show in part the great value of dealing with a firm taking this precaution against worthless sorts.

Our salemen will do well to make a constant study of our Specialty department. It will make them familiar with valuable additions to the general catalogue, and they will thus be enabled to keep those to whom they sell posted on the choicest kinds of fruits, flowers and ornamentals, and your services will be doubly appreciated, not only by those who employ you, but by those who favor you with their orders.

Apples.

Arkansas—Large light crimson, with splashes and stripes of dark red. Fine grained; good, mild; no painting can excel its beauty. It is an apple finer than the pictures in Nurserymen's plate books. December to March.

Bismarck—Introduced from New Zealand. Very large, remarkably handsome and showy; flesh yellow, tender, juicy; quality good; extremely hardy and prolific and bears early. Season November to February.

Canada Baldwin—This beautiful apple originated in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and appears to be of the Fameuse type. Tree very hardy, vigorous and thrifty grower. It begins to bear quite young, giving heavy and light crops in alternate years. Considered one of the most valuable long keeping apples both for market and family use. Fruit medium size, nearly round, skin whitish, thickly striped and splashed with rich red and crimson; flesh very white, fine, sometimes a little stained next to the skin, tender, juicy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor; core small. January to April.

Fanny—Fruit large, roundish oblate, deep rich crimson red, moderately sprinkled with light dots, tender, juicy, pleasant sub-acid, very good, core small. August. Tree vigorous, spreading, very productive. Chas. Downing says of it: "A new apple of great promise as a market sort."

Greening, Northwestern—"This new Wisconsin seedling, which received the first prize of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in 1883, over a large competition, as a 'seedling winter apple,' has been thoroughly tested in most trying places in Wisconsin, and proved equal to the Wealthy in every respect as a tree, while in quality of fruit and keeping it is the superior of that variety. Fruit large, round, conic, smooth, greenish yellow, often a fine blush; flesh fine grained, firm, juicy, sub-acid, good. January to Spring. Has had twenty years trial in Wisconsin." Mr. Geo. J. Kellogg, the well-known Wisconsin fruit specialist, writes: "I am well acquainted with the Wisconsin fruits you offer. You want Northwestern Greening; I measured apples at our last State Fair twelve inches in circumference; will stand beside Wolf River; keeps till spring."

Lankford Seedling—Origin, Md. Randolph Peters says of this valuable sort: "A seedling of great promise. *Large size, red* and striped, and for Southern culture possesses *more good qualities* than any apple with which I am acquainted. Tree hardy and a good grower; bears *annual crops;* fruit of *excellent quality;* and its *superior keeping* qualities recommend it to all. *Keeps* until *May* and *June* with *ordinary treatment,* where the 'Baldwin,' raised in the same section, will not keep longer than Christmas. No farmer or fruit-grower should be without this apple."

Mammoth Black Twig—Seedling of Wine Sap, and said to excel its parent in nearly every important point; better and stronger grower, hardier, fruit much larger, sometimes four inches in diameter and very uniform in size; color darker red; flesh firm, flavor mild, sub-acid; a very long keeper, and is succeeding over a large extent of country. We advise every one to plant a few trees of this sort. November to April.

McMahon's White.—Highly recommended for the cold North. Is a fair, large, yellowish apple, with good market qualities. Spoken of in Wisconsin as being head and shoulders above any other apple. Fruit large, almost white, with a faint blush, very beautiful; flesh tender. Tree vigorous and hardy as a crab; bears young and abundantly. October to January.

Scarlet Pippin (Leed's Beauty.)—Origin Lyn, Leeds Co., Ont., where it has been locally grown for some years. Medium size, round, inclined to oblate regular, skin yellow, waxy, nearly always covered entirely with bright to dark crimson in strips, or in suffused patches, overspread with a light bloom, altogether exceedingly handsome. Cavity shallow, broad, occasionally showing a protuberance on one side; stem, short, stout. Basin almost wanting, slightly wrinkled; calyx open. Flesh firm, white, flaky, crisp, melting; sub-acid, juicy, core small, quality very good, season early winter. Might be taken for McIntosh Red, but flesh is firmer and crisper. As a home market apple it is undoubtedly valuable. Tree said to be hardy and productive. Is less subject to the "apple spot" than Fameuse, and Ottawa dealers pay 50c. extra per bbl. for Scarlet Pippins than for Fameuse.—*Experimental Farm Report, 1896.*

Shackleford.—Awarded first prize at Illinois State Horticultural Society 1884, as "The Best New Apple." Has taken numerous prizes since. In our orchard this season surpassed Ben Davis in *size* and productiveness; form less conical, quality *very* good, far surpassing Ben Davis and entirely distinct in flavor—in fact there are few *keeping* apples so good. We value it highly. Native of Northeast Missouri, tree hardy, a moderate grower, and an *early* and profuse bearer. Fruit large, well colored; flesh yellowish; flavor mild sub-acid, aromatic. December to May. G. C. Baker, Clark county, Mo., says: "My tree, *four years* old this fall, is bearing its *second* crop, and has on it now (August 16) 145 large smooth apples." J. T. Newman, Clark county, Mo., says: "Have had trees in bearing in my orchard the past year, and am perfectly delighted with them and their fruit. Tree entirely hardy, good grower, and a most prolific bearer, better even than that 'King of the West,' Ben Davis. Apples large, high color, fine flavor, good keepers. In my judgment the coming apple of the great west—shall plant largely of them in the Spring."

Star Apple—Originated in New Jersey. The largest early apple known, measuring ten to twelve inches in circumference. Color, yellowish pale green; quality, pleasant sub-acid; a very superior cooking and a very good eating apple. An annual bearer. Its great size and early-bearing qualities make it one of the most valuable for market. Season—summer, June 20th to July 20th.

Vermont Sweet—The best of the hardy sweet apples; long keeper; quality very good; an excellent apple to bake.

Winter Blen Orange—Fruit very large; round, oblate, conical; yellow ground, turning to dark orange, and marked on sunny side with dark red stripes. Flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant. Quality good. February to March.

WINTER MAIDEN'S BLUSH.

Winter Maiden's Blush—This fine apple is rapidly becoming popular. The original tree bore excellent fruit at the age of seven years. The tree is hardy and a fine

grower. Fruit large, irregular, sometimes flattened and at others slightly elongated inclining to conic; skin light, waxen yellow with a red cheek in the sun; stem medium length inserted in a rather deep cavity, often surrounded with russet; calyx small, basin of moderate depth; flesh yellowish white, crisp, very fine grained, juicy, with a very pleasant sub-acid flavor, and a very fragrant and agreeable aroma. Season, November to late winter.

Winter St. Lawrence—A new apple brought to the notice of the public through the members of the Montreal Horticultural Society. Originating and succeeding in the Province of Quebec, where the climate is as trying to the production of apples as any on the continent, where the attempt is made to grow them. This must, therefore, be classed as one of the very few extremely hardy. Fruit somewhat resembling the well-known Fall St. Lawrence, with the additional merit of being a winter apple.

New Russian Apples.

The varieties having a Russian origin have proved themselves so hardy that many horticulturists have come to the conclusion that if we of the North wish to maintain our supremacy in the apple market, we must experiment with Russian apples until we can find a list of varieties, thoroughly hardy, to take the place of the ones being winter killed.

We have imported direct from the Imperial Botanic Gardens of St. Petersburg and other reliable sources in Russia, over 250 varieties, and are now able to offer the following to the public, all of which have been tested by us.

No. 230. Titus—The fruit is of the Zolotareff and libernal type, and is described as the largest and showiest of the new Russian varieties tested by us.

No. 236. Antony—The Antonovka is the king apple of the Russian Steppe.

No. 245. Borivinka, or rather Mushroom, as it is translated. Just like the Duchess, except that it is a month later.

No. 277. Vargul—A good tree, one of the best Winter apples of Central Russia; very promising as a large Winter apple of good quality.

No. 290. Ukraine—We have seen it in bearing in Russia, looking like a large uncolored Northern Spy. There it is known as a very hardy tree, fruit of good quality which keeps and ships well.

No. 378. Orsimui—Hibernal—It is an early and good bearer, a large showy apple, blushed with red, and with large light dots. A good cooking apple, said to keep till December. Tree hardy, a young bearer, and a strong grower, rather inclined to branch on one side.

No. 1227. Tsiganka [*Bohemian or Gipsy Girl*]—A fine tree, not yet fruited; one of the finest appearing Fall apples we have seen in any country as we saw it in Central Russia.

New Pears.

Barry—A new seedling raised at Rochester, N.Y. Has been thoroughly tested, and we recommend it as a novelty of high merit. Fruit oblate, conical, yellow-ground, marbled with carmine on sunny side; flesh firm, crisp, acid; good quality. A great keeper, lasting till June in perfect condition. Tree a very vigorous grower.

Dempsey Pear.

We are pleased to be able to advise our patrons that we have purchased the entire interest in this valuable new addition to the list of pears. We have watched this pear for some time, and became so thoroughly convinced of its extreme value for this country, not only on account of its hardiness, but the fine quality of the fruit, that we purchased from Mr. Dempsey, at a large sum, the entire interest in the tree.

Mr. Dempsey is so well known as a reliable horticulturist that any further testimony than his own would be superfluous, and the fact that he strongly endorses this pear is in itself a guarantee of its great value.

DEMPSEY PEAR.

DESCRIPTION—The Dempsey was produced from a seed of the Bartlett fertilized with Duchesse d'Angouleme. Tree an upright good grower; foliage large, glossy dark green, resembling both parents. Fruit large obtuse pyriform, irregular in outline. Skin smooth, green, changing to yellow as it ripens, with a slight brown tinge where exposed to the sun. Stem about an inch long, stout, and set slightly to one side. Calyx shallow. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, buttery, almost melting, with a rich, sweet, delicious flavor. As a dessert or market pear it is of the highest merit. It will stand transportation to the most distant markets. Season, October and November.

The Farmers' Advocate SAYS OF THE DEMPSEY:

"This new pear, which promises to be a valuable addition to fall and early winter pears, was originated by the late Mr. Dempsey, who was so well known as a reliable horticulturist. It was produced from the seeds of a Bartlett, which had been fertilized with the Duchesse d'Angouleme. The tree is an upright grower, with large, glossy, dark green foliage, resembling in these respects both parents. We have tested a sample of

this fruit, and find that it is all that it is claimed to be, as the pear is large, smooth, green in color, changing to yellow as it ripens, and with a rich, delicious flavor. It will make a good dessert pear, and has the highest merit as a market fruit, for it will stand shipment to distant markets. The owners of the pear, having watched it for some time, became so thoroughly convinced of its great value to the country, both for its hardiness and fine quality, that they purchased for a large sum the entire interest in the tree, and will be prepared to fill orders."

BLOOMFIELD, Feb. 14th, 1894.

GENTLEMEN:—

I was visiting my esteemed friend, P. C. Dempsey, three years ago. On leaving his home he presented me with a cutting of his new seedling pear, and wished me to test it for him and give him my opinion of it. I grafted four limbs on a Flemish Beauty tree, every graft grew and made a good growth; has short space between buds, heavy and stocky growth, maturing its wood early. The following spring they surprised me to see blossoms come out good and healthy on the one year old wood, and brought seven large pears to perfection, as well as making a good growth again. The following spring I was amazed to see grafts of only two years growing that were one mass of flowers and had to be supported to save the grafts from being entirely destroyed with the heavy weight of fruit, one string that fastened one of the grafts broke, then the graft broke by the weight of fruit and fell to the ground. When the pears were ripe for gathering I got over one peck of beautiful pears, not one scabby or one sided; all clean and smooth, resembling a large specimen of the Bell Lucrative, the stem is set a little to one side, skin dark green with a brown blush on the sunny side; flesh white, tender, fine grain, beautiful for cooking and canning. I think it fully finer than the Bartlett, as it has not that strong musky taste, which as a late pear makes it very desirable. As a shipping pear it is also desirable, coming in a season when our markets are almost bare, and nothing of as high a merit to compete with it. Season, latter part October and November. After having fruited 80 distinct varieties of pears I do not know of one its equal in all points of consideration. I would say here, last October I cut every cion from my grafts to use on other trees in the coming spring. I can, therefore, highly recommend the planting of this tree, believing in the hardiness of it for our climate to bring its fruit-buds through our long and tedious winters uninjured, consequently it must pay the planter.

I remain, yours truly,

J. P. WILLIAMS, Bloomfield, Ont.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Oct. 18th, 1892.

GENTLEMEN:—

We received sample of Dempsey Pear and found it an excellent variety. It is juicy, of superior flavor and of fine grain.

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUB. CO.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Oct. 17th, 1892.

DEAR SIRS:—

To-day we cut one of the pears you sent us some days since. The other seems as though it would keep a week longer. It was very fine in appearance and quality. If we were to write you all day about this pear we could not come nearer to our idea than to call it a Bartlett out of season. Of course the appearance is very different, but fully as large as the largest; and if we had eaten it in the dark and not known that it was distinct, we should have said we were eating a good well-ripened specimen of that well-known sort.

Yours truly,

T. B. JENKINS, of Stecher Lith. Co.

Ritson Pear.

This is another valuable specialty sold only by ourselves.

Fruit medium; skin greenish-yellow, heavily sprinkled with russet; flesh white, exceedingly juicy, rich, buttery, melting; very fine grained; for canning or dessert it has no equal; a good grower, abundant cropper, and hardy as a Burr Oak. This valuable pear is a seedling, planted by the late John Ritson, Oshawa, Ont., one of the first settlers of that town, and during his lifetime an able farmer and a lover o horticulture of advanced ideas. The original tree is over 70 years of age from the seed

and still bears large crops of fine fruit, while other varieties have succumbed to blight and other diseases. In the same field it has never been in any way affected by either disease or weather, but has for over fifty years regularly borne large crops of fruit. We believe it to be the most valuable seedling yet introduced.

From our own personal recollection, we know that for the past thirty years it has borne a fair crop of fruit each year, and it has in that time never missed bearing a fair lot of pears. This is a record that no other variety would show. Most varieties have off years, and then again, all varieties during bad seasons have failed to fruit.

A sucker from the old tree planted twenty-five years ago in the garden of Mr. R. Wellington, of Oshawa, began bearing in five or six years after planting, and has never yet missed a year but what it has had some pears on. The tree is now twenty-five years of age, measures fifty inches in circumference, and is about thirty feet high; for the past six or seven years it has averaged between ten and twelve bushels of excellent pears. Its great value is its persistent cropping qualities, excellent quality of fruit, and extreme hardiness. It has never been affected with blight. Here are two trees that we know from personal knowledge have stood for a number of years, as above described, bearing annually, even in the most inclement seasons, and have never been affected in any way with disease or have the trees been in the slightest affected with extreme cold winters. Other varieties in the same field have blighted, have missed cropping, and have been frozen.

WHAT SOME SAY OF IT.

BARRIE, Oct. 26th, 1885.

GENTLEMEN:—

I received your favor of the 17th, and also the new seedling pear named Ritson. After having examined it thoroughly, I am prepared to state its quality equals, if not surpasses, any seedling pear I have ever seen or tasted. Medium in size, quality very good; in flavor rich, sweet and juicy. I should recommend it worthy of dissemination, and equal to, if not superior to many varieties now grown.

Yours truly, CHARLES HICKLING.

KINGSTON, Oct. 31st, 1885.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your favor of the 17th instant came to hand in due time, calling attention to a pear propagated by your firm, and which you think will be a valuable acquisition for those growing pears in the colder sections of our province. The specimen sent me came in good condition, and I had the pleasure of calling the attention of several friends interested in fruit culture to its merits. All were satisfied after tasting its quality, and its reported hardiness and freedom from blight, that it will be valuable to those desirous of growing that delicious fruit. With the kindest wishes for your success with this new pear, I remain,

Yours,

R. J. DUNLOP.

In the *Oshawa Vindicator* of October 30th, '89, we find the following notice of the Ritson Pear:

"Mr. R. Wellington left a number of pears of the Ritson variety at this office last week, and for genuine flavor and juiciness they surpass anything in the pear line eaten by us this season. The pear has a history. The original tree, grown from seed, is yet living on the farm of Mr. Wm. Ritson, east of the town. Mr. Wellington secured a slip of the tree twenty-five years ago, and grafted it on a small tree at his residence. This year nineteen bushels of pears were gathered off it, which is a tremendous yield. This pear is one of the very best for fall use and for canning, and thousands have been sold throughout all parts of the Dominion and United States, and it is continually growing in public favor. No farmer can invest $50.00 better than by putting out a hundred of these trees. They would give him a better return than any fifty acres he could cultivate in grain."

GENTLEMEN:— RENFREW, October 31st, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a sample specimen of your Ritson pear. It came to hand in good form, and proved on eating to be a very good specimen indeed. It is not overly large, in fact the one I received was rather on the small size, but in flavor it certainly was very good, and I hope it may turn out as you anticipate, a hardy vigorous tree. If so, it will prove an acquisition. Yours, etc.,

A. A. WRIGHT.

Lincoln Pear.

This pear originated at Lincoln, Cornin Co., Illinois. The parent tree is now 57 years old, and shows no sign of decay; is as hardy as an oak, and has borne heavy crops of fruit annually, which has sold at from $3.00 to $4.00 per bushel. Fruit large, solid, some specimens weighing fourteen ounces. Golden yellow in color; very juicy, aromatic and agreeable. Season September. Its prominent points of merit are: *Early and annual bearing; Freedom from disease; Iron-clad in hardiness.*

WHAT SOME THINK OF IT.

GEO. W. PARKER, OF LINCOLN, ILL., writes:

"I am *well* acquainted with the Lincoln pear tree, and have known it over twenty years. Have never known of its failing to produce annually an abundant crop of the very finest fruit. It is entirely free from blight or any other disease. Several times each year I pass the tree, and eighteen years ago I said that I would give $150 to have the tree in my yard. I have travelled extensively over the central part of Illinois, and some in other states, and for health of tree, also for quantity and quality of fruit, I have never seen a pear tree that equals, or comes anywhere near equalling the Lincoln pear tree."

T. S. DAVY, County Surveyor, Logan County, says:

"This certifies that I have known the Lincoln pear tree for twenty years, and can say that it is the finest and best bearer I ever saw. The tree is much older than I am, but during the twenty years of my acquaintance with it, it has never failed to produce an excellent crop of the finest pears."

A. C. HAMMOND, Sec'y Ill. State Hort. Society, says:

"I am very willing to say that I was more than pleased with the quality and general appearance of the Lincoln pear. In quality it is decidedly superior to the Bartlett, and is smoother and of better appearance. If the tree proves to be as hardy and productive as it now promises to be, it will be a great acquisition to our list of pears."

N. W. HORN, MASON CITY, ILL., says:

"I have known the Lincoln pear for 39 years, and it has always been one of the best bearers of any fruit tree to my knowledge. It has always been free from blight or any disease to my knowledge. I have paid as high as $4 per bushel for the fruit."

Russian Pears.

Bergamot—A medium sized round pear, much grown in Central and Southern Russia; of fine quality for dessert use.

New Plums.

The Saunders Plum.

This specialty we consider the most valuable of anything we have been fortunate enough to secure in a number of years. Its extreme hardiness, freedom from black knot, immense cropping qualities, and its earliness and fine qualities give it so many points, in fact all of the points of value, that it is almost beyond price.

The plum originated near Belleville, a region which is really outside of a plum section, that is, where plums succeed without trouble. Other varieties have all failed in the same field; black knot has destroyed them, while this plum has never shown any signs of the disease in any way, although there are about forty trees in the orchard.

It is perfectly hardy, does not seem to be affected by the winters, and bears annual crops when no other plums in the section will fruit; in fact, it is the most wonderful and valuable tree that has ever been originated in Canada, or, we believe, in any other section. It is just what we want, and we only regret that we have not got ten times the stock we have.

The fruit is above medium in size, longish oval, with a distinct suture stem one-half

inch long, color bright yellow, with a slight blush where exposed to the sun. Flesh melting, sweet and good, and pits freely loosen from the stone. Flesh yellow in color. It is one of the first to ripen, being several days earlier than Green Gage. Tree a good spreading grower. It forms a very pretty round head, foliage a bright green color and holds on till end of the season—a very valuable point.

We append a couple of testimonials given by parties who have watched the plum for years :

ALBURY, 26th March, 1888.

DEAR SIRS :—

Your letter at hand. With respect to the Saunders plum, it still sustains its former reputation. I have seen it growing alongside of Lombard, Bradshaw, and several other varieties, and while the others were literally covered with black knot, it (the Saunders) was perfectly free from that wonderful plague. I would not care to say it was proof against black knot, but I have never seen one branch affected with it, while all other varieties growing alongside of it were destroyed or covered. It has produced a heavy crop each year since I have known it—about seven years.

The fruit is all we could desire, maturing as it does eight or ten days before any other variety, makes it the best market plum we have. It produces immense crops, and I have never known the fruit to bring less than $4.00 per bushel on our markets.

Yours very truly, P. C. DEMPSEY,
Ex-President Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

DEAR SIRS : ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 21st, 1885.

I received the plum called the Saunders, sent me last month, and found the quality good, and from its earliness and the hardiness of the tree, which you claim for it, I think it will be a great acquisition. Yours truly,
A. M. SMITH, Fruit Grower.

THE SAUNDERS PLUM : BERLIN, Ont.

I planted a tree four years ago, it commenced bearing the second year after planting, and has borne every year since. This year it is particularly loaded. The plum is of a very superior kind, ripening early in August, very sweet, fine flavored, good size, and very juicy. Yours,
DR. R. MYLIUS.

Grand Duke.

A new plum of great promise. In size as large as Bradshaw. Dark purple in color. Entirely free from rot. Season last of September or first of October.

This is what a leading fruit grower of Geneva, N.Y., says of the Grand Duke : "I have found it productive, unsurpassed in size and style, but ripening somewhat earlier here than in England, and selling in Boston market at a higher price than any other plum we have shipped. We have received as high as $1.50 for 10 lb. baskets. Nothing can present a more attractive appearance than this beautiful fruit when packed for market."

The growing demand in all our city markets for a *large, late* ripening, fine-style plum, has, with the experience of 1892, confirmed me in the opinion entertained for the past two or three years, that these requirements are to be more fully met in the Grand Duke than anything hitherto introduced. It has again shown its disposition to carry a heavy crop of fruit to perfect maturity with entire success, and so far has escaped absolutely from the depredations of black knot, on the several hundred trees I now have started in my orchards. There is a great difference in the ability of different varieties to withstand the destructive work of this fungus, and I am inclined to regard this as a sort combining so many desirable qualities that no mistake can be made in planting it for commercial purposes. Respectfully,

S. D. WILLARD.

Czar—A large early purple plum; rich and good. Tree vigorous and good bearer.

Field—A seedling of Bradshaw and closely resembles its parent. Is ten days earlier than Bradshaw, which adds much to its value; same large size; darker and withstands severe cold.

Hale—This is the result of a cross between Kelsey and Satsuma. Handsome, red and speckled, parting easily from the stem; soft, juicy and of good quality; peachy flavor. Ripe from 10th to 15th of September. Tree a good bearer and fruit of large size. One of the most promising of the new plums.

Hughes Seedling—A valuable variety, originated in Toronto, to which our attention has been directed for some time. The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower and very hardy; an annual bearer. Fruit large as Yellow Egg; a little elongated; skin deep yellow, sometimes splashed with red on the sunny side; flavor first-class; juicy, melting, sweet; free stone; ripens early September.

Improved Lombard—Ten days earlier than the Lombard; better in quality, does not grow in clusters, and not so liable to rot. Hardy and prolific.

Klondyke.—So named on account of its extreme hardiness. A handsome late red plum covered with deep blue bloom; almost round in shape; of very large size; meat rich, sweet and delicious. Tree a good grower and very productive. Is especially adapted to northern sections. Has been thoroughly tried at the testing farms and proves a valuable acquisition to the plum list.

Majestic Damson—A large early plum; perfect freestone; good quality. Skin purple covered with blue bloom. September. The Majestic Damson ranks far ahead of any of the others of the Damson class.

Mariana—An accidental seedling originating in Texas. An unusually strong, rapid grower. Fruit larger than the Wild Goose. Round, and of a peculiar light red color. Its productiveness is marvellous; one of the best of the Chickasaw varieties. Very early. August.

Red June or Red Nagate—One of the best of Japan plums. Tree hardy and good bearer. Flesh yellow, excellent quality; cling. Ripens very early. A good market variety.

Tatge—Origin, Ia. Bids fair to rival all others of Lombard family; young bearer, immensely productive.

Tennant Prune—Good size; oval, dark red in color. Flesh yellow; juicy and very pleasant. Tree a vigorous grower and great bearer. September.

Wickson Japan Plum—Very large, glowing carmine with a heavy white bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious, stone small. Remarkable for its long keeping qualities. Tree of vigorous, upright growth.

Russian Cherries.

Bessarabian—New Russian cherry of considerable merit; small stone; color dark red. Sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower.

Litham—Fruit large, red, fine fleshed, firm and good.

Lutovka—Another new Russian importation of great merit. Fruit very dark red, almost black when fully ripened. Tree extremely hardy and of great value for all cold sections.

Mercer—An early new heart-shaped cherry. Fruit larger than Black Tartarian. Color dark red and of finest quality. Tree of robust growth with dark green foliage; hardy and a profuse bearer. A decided acquisition.

Vladimir—Is beyond doubt the hardiest of really good cherries in the world. Low and bushy in growth; fruit about the size of Richmond; flesh purplish red; color when ripe nearly black; when fully ripe nearly sweet.

Russian Plums.

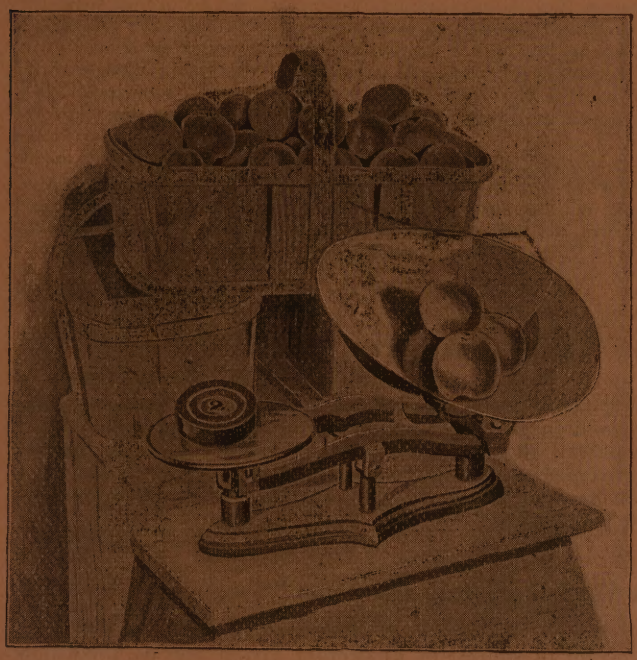
Liveland. **Moldavka.**

New Peaches.

Bokara, No. 3—Remarkable for its extreme hardiness, having endured a temperature of 28 degrees below zero without injury. It is of Asiatic origin but has been fruited for several years, especially in Iowa where it ripens about the middle of August The fruit is large, specimens having measured seven inches in circumference; yellow with red cheek, tough skin, flesh firm and of fine quality; a perfect freestone.

The Fitzgerald Peach.

The Best of them all. Four Peaches weigh two pounds. Fully realizing that there are too many varieties of fruit placed upon the market, with no special merit, adds to our pride and pleasure in being able to offer in the Fitzgerald Peach something that has intrinsic worth, and many points in its favor ahead of any other variety that has of late years been introduced.



FITZGERALD PEACH.

The Fitzgerald Peach is a chance Seedling, found at Oakville, Ontario, fully outside the Peach belt of Canada, and in a section where peach growing as a business can never be profitably engaged in.

This tree was first brought to our notice by one of our travelling salesmen. We watched it three years, in which it fruited abundantly, and that too in seasons when the Peach crop was a failure in the favored Niagara district.

The fruit is of very large size, exceeding that of the Early Crawford. Its quality is infinitely superior, while as a cropper it far excels the Crawford in every way, and most other varieties. One strong point is the smallness of the pit, being the smallest of that of any peach that we know of. The location in which it was found demonstrates its hardiness, and it has another strong quality of fruiting very early. At our nurseries the location is not best suited for peach growing, and we have been unable to do anything with Crawfords but with the Fitzgerald the fruit buds are much more hardy and in fruiting it has given the best of satisfaction.

In our large Peach orchard, of some seventy acres, where we have some twelve thousand trees planted for fruiting purposes, instead of planting Crawford we discarded that variety and planted Fitzgerald. This shows our own faith in the variety. The second year the trees were planted the Fitzgerald began to fruit. On our home grounds a row of trees in our sample orchard, planted three years, fruited last season, and we sent specimens to a number of leading Nurserymen, whose opinions are given herewith. The fruit was left a little too long on the trees, and was over-ripe for transportation, but it was in sufficiently good condition to bring forth these flattering testimonials.

Four of these Peaches placed in the scale brought down a 2-lb. weight as shown in the photograph. This photograph was taken from specimens grown in our testing orchard, and can be relied upon as reliable.

We are now able to offer a large stock of first-class trees, 4 to 6 feet, at reasonable rates, and can also supply a first-class grade of the same variety, but smaller in size, running from 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 feet in height. For large orchard planting these come cheaper. We consider them just as good as the first size only a little shorter in the top. Rates given on application.

"Every Tree Lived and Made a Fine Growth."

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 9th, 1896.

DEAR SIRS,—Replying to your enquiry of the 27th, would say that the "Fitzgerald," Peach trees bought of you were set spring of '94, every tree ("100") lived and made a fine growth. Nearly every tree bore samples in 1895, and I was so well pleased that in 1896 I set 600 more which I had propagated. In 1896 the original 100 trees bore from a few samples to half bushel of as fine peaches as anybody ever saw, being full larger than Crawfords, on same age trees, even handsomer in color, and having the smallest pit I ever saw in any peach except small seedlings.

I also got a pretty good test of their hardiness last winter, as the adjoining rows on one side are the Crosby, while on the other side was our Michigan ironclad, the "Lewis." Last winter we had a temperature as low as 18 below zero in the neighborhood of my orchards, so I cut a test lot of 200 buds from several varieties of the same age, and on same levels, with results as follows: Fitzgerald, 3 dead buds; "Lewis," 15 dead buds; Crosby, 27 dead buds, and on down among the tender varieties with from one-half to two-thirds dead.

The foliage is now off, and yesterday I examined my orchards for buds for next year's crop, and find the Fitzgerald one of the heaviest loaded. In fact should nine-tenths of the buds be killed there will be enough for a full crop left, unless it develops some weakness that I have not yet discovered. It is a grand acquisition to the hardy list of peaches.

Yours, respectfully,
R. MORRILL,
Pres. Mich. State Hort. Society.

"Had No Idea That You Could Grow Such Fruit."

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 4, 1896.

DEAR SIRS,—Your esteemed favor postal of Sept. 1st came duly to hand, evening mail of Sept. 2nd, and by same mail box containing the sample peach of your "Fitzgerald." Although apparently picked when fully ripe it arrived in fine condition. Found it to be of the largest size, high color, yellow flesh, freestone. Its quality of pleasant sub-acid—"excellent." Had no idea that you could grow such fruit in your section, and must say consider will prove very valuable.

Yours truly,
A. PULLEN.

"Is a Very Handsome Specimen."

PAINESVILLE, O., Sept. 5, 1896.

GENTLEMEN,—We are in receipt of sample of Fitzgerald Peach sent us, for which accept our thanks. It certainly is a very handsome specimen and has a very small pit for so large a peach, much better than the Crawford in this regard. If it is hardier than the Crawford, we should consider it a very valuable variety.

Yours truly,
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.

"Consider It a Superior Peach in Quality."

TORONTO, Nov. 8th, 1897.

GENTLEMEN,—Regarding your enquiries as to the marketable qualities of "Fitzgerald" Peach, we consider it a superior peach in quality, size and appearance, and its value during the past season of 1897 compared most favorably with other kinds, bringing 50 and 60 cents per basket when the common varieties were selling for 20 and 30 cents.

Yours truly,
McWILLIAM & EVERIST.

Nothing need be said in favor of Messrs. McWilliams & Everist. They probably handle the greatest amount of good fruit shipped to Toronto, and the fact that they could obtain double the price for Fitzgerald makes them anxious to see more of them on the market.

"Could Have Sold Another Thousand Baskets."

TORONTO, Nov. 5th, 1897.

GENTLEMEN,—I have made a specialty of high grade fruit for the past ten years, handling large quantities each season, and can honestly say in all my experience I never had a variety of peach that took as well or sold as rapidly and commanded as high a price as the "Fitzgerald."

The supply of this desirable sort was limited, owing to the fact that the majority of growers depend too much upon common kinds, which command but a common price in the market, and judging from the way the Fitzgerald sold, it is safe to say, I could have sold another thousand baskets during the same week.

The Fitzgerald is simply immense in size, superb in flavor, and a picture in point of coloring. There need be no fear of an over production of such a choice sort as the Fitzgerald. There is always a market for such fruit. Respectfully yours,

R. BARRON.

The above testimonial is given by the largest and one of the most reliable experienced dealers in fruit in Canada. He knows a good thing when he sees it.

"It Has No Equal."

TORONTO, Nov. 20th, 1897.

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to the Fitzgerald Peach, I have this to say: Compared with other fancy kinds, it commands the highest price on the market; I consider the Fitzgerald crops at least 25 per cent. heavier than these other sorts. Owing to the immense size of the Peach, it requires only about half as many to fill a basket as it does of other varieties, therefore it is most profitable in that respect. As a money maker, I do not believe it has an equal. all things considered.

In the first place, it has brought me prices three times as high as any of the ordinary sorts. Then, the rich flavor of the peach and its handsome coloring make it a sure seller.

Even this year, when there was such a glut on the market, when common kinds were bringing 20 cts. a basket, I was able to get 50 and 60 cts. for my Fitzgeralds.

During the peach season I shipped, in two weeks time, about ten car-loads of peaches, from which you may know I am not a novice in the matter, and my experience with this line of fruit leads me to say that your Fitzgerald stands at the very head of the list as a profitable variety.

Respectfully yours,

S. & W. H. COLLINSON.

The Messrs. Collinson are among the largest fruit growers of the Niagara district. A testimonial like the above coming from such a source, should aid those who are in doubt in deciding that the Fitzgerald should be planted, whatever other kinds may be omitted.

Greensboro—A wonderful new variety, originating in Greensboro, N.C., ripening earlier than Alexander and double its size. It is a great bearer, the tree being annually loaded with fruit, which is large, yellowish-white, beautifully colored with crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality; skin thin and rubs off easily. It differs also from most early peaches in being entirely free from rot. It is a great surprise to behold peaches of such size ripening before Alexander in such abundance, and in quality among the best.

Hortense Rivers—A new variety of great promise. In size and appearance is much like Early Rivers, but is superior to this variety because it is the earliest freestone to ripen. Among early sorts this is sure to lead.

Longhurst—Origin, Niagara District, Ont. This new peach is one of the most profitable wherever grown, and compares with Wager for hardiness and productiveness, is one of the best for canning purposes, and will always command a high price from the canning establishments.—Flesh yellow and firm; season about the last of September. The growth of the tree is very short but stocky.

New Prolific—A new peach from Michigan; very large, prolific; of finest quality, ripening about with Elberta; yellow with a blush; rich, juicy, fine quality; one of the greatest market varieties.

Sneed—A variety of the Chinese Cling family and the earliest Peach known. The tree possesses the hardiness and vigor of its class and is a productive bearer. Fruit medium to large, inclining to oval, rich creamy white with bright crimson blush, flesh firm, sweet, fine quality; ripens evenly to the pit and does not rot. A very desirable Peach and valuable on account of its extreme earliness for either the home garden or for market.

Triumph—A great improvement upon Alexander, with which it ripens, blooms late, has large flowers, and is a sure and abundant bearer, makes a very strong growth, and comes into bearing early. The fruit is large, with very small pit, yellow with mottled crimson cheek, very handsome; flesh yellow and ripens evenly to the stone, firm in texture and exceedingly fine in quality, and is a perfect freestone. Such a variety is valuable in the highest degree for market, and every garden should contain a few trees of it for its home supply of fine, large, early peaches.

Tyhurst—While this is described at length in the general catalogue, we deem it worthy of special mention. Its points of merit are: Hardiness of fruit bud, annual cropping propensities, superior quality of flesh, and the iron clad nature of the tree.

Small Fruits.

Let us again caution our patrons against planting berry bushes too deep. A very light covering of soil over the crown of the roots will suffice and allow the new shoots to easily break through.

The new varieties mentioned here are worthy of large cultivation, and when it is remembered our small fruits are TWO YEARS OLD and have been ONCE TRANSPLANTED before the purchaser gets them, it will readily be seen that such plants, bearing a crop of fruit the first season, very soon pay for themselves. When making up assorted orders for small fruits, do not overlook the value of these special sorts.

Conrath—One of the largest black raspberries grown; fully ten days earlier than Gregg; entirely hardy and not affected by severe drought; fruit perfect to the last picking; a heavy yielder. Owing to the firmness of the fruit, it proves valuable as a shipper. Quality unsurpassed.

To Whom It May Concern:

We have handled the Conrath Raspberry, and consider it the best early berry that comes to this market. It is very large and firm and a splendid seller.

BROWN & CODY,
F. G. SCHLEICHER & CO.,
S. BAUMGARTNER,
WM. SOLYER,
H. C. CLARK,
C. A. MAYNARD,
STOEBLER & CO.,
RINSEY & SEABOLT,
WM. F. STIMSON.

The above nine firms are the leading grocers of Ann Arbor, Mich.

SOUTH HAVEN EXPERIMENT SUB-STATION.

SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., Jan. 24, 1894.

I think the Conrath Raspberry will fill a prominent place among the early varieties.

Yours truly,

T. T. LYON,
Pres. Mich. Pomological Society.

Cumberland—A valuable acquisition among black raspberries. With its greatly superior size, it combines the equally valuable characteristics of great firmness, splendid quality and wonderful productiveness. The plants are entirely hardy,

very vigorous and healthful, and seem entirely unaffected by either anthraenose or yellow blight. In season of ripening, it follows Souhegan and precedes Gregg a short time, making it a mid-season variety. Under equal conditions, Cumberland will yield 2,000 quarts per acre more than Gregg and 1,000 more than Ohio. The Cumberland has yielded a good crop when Cuthbert and Gregg were both frozen to the ground. In vigor of growth the Cumberland stands at the head. It forms a strong upright bush, throwing up stiff, stocky shoots, well calculated to bear up their immense loads of fruit. Fresh fruit of the Cumberland has sold for 3 to 5 cents per quart more than could be secured for Gregg, and 6 to 7 cents per quart more than could be secured for Ohio on account of its superior size.

New Black Cap Raspberry, "Hilborn."

After fruiting the Hilborn for six years, we have no hesitation in sending it out as a variety well worthy a trial by all fruit-growers and those who want a first-class black cap for their garden. We consider it the most valuable of any variety grown, for either home use or market.

DESCRIPTION—It will average larger than any black cap, with perhaps the single exception of Gregg; jet black, very productive, and of better quality than any other black cap we have seen. It begins to ripen about two days later than Tyler or Souhegan, and continues later than most sorts. It is a good strong grower, with but few thorns, and as hardy as any variety grown by us. Not wishing to add another sort to the already too long list of black caps, unless it possessed sufficient merit to warrant us in so doing, we sent some of the plants to several prominent fruit men two years ago last spring for testing, so that we could have the opinion of those disinterested. See their testimonials below:

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO.

The Hilborn raspberry is the best black cap I have seen. It came through the past severe winter without injury. It is a good grower and bearer; so far it is just as good as the Tyler or Ohio, and no better. But when speaking of the fruit it is far ahead of any other that I know. It is larger than any of the early sorts, and perhaps as large as the Gregg. It is jet black, very sweet, and altogether the best flavored black cap I have seen. It is not among the earliest nor latest. It is well worth introducing.

M. CRAWFORD.

SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.

Replying to yours of 15th inst., I am indebted to M. Crawford, of Ohio, for plants of the Hilborn black cap, which fruited with me for the first time last summer, coming through the previous very trying winter uninjured, and bearing a full crop of bright, glossy black fruit, of large size, and superior flavor. The berries are more juicy and less seedy than any other black cap with which I am acquainted, and it promises to be productive; but to determine this a longer trial is required. Yours repectfully,

T. T. LYON, President of the Michigan Horticultural Society.

OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

I have now fruited the Hilborn Black Cap on full-grown plants, and in spite of poor treatment I find it a fine grower, and quite productive, while the fruit is very black, large, firm and delicious. It certainly merits favorable consideration.

Yours very respectfully, T. C. ROBINSON.

FISH CREEK, ONTARIO.

The Hilborn plants you sent me are all that could be desired. Fruit large and plenty of it. Berry larger than either Tyler or Hopkins, ripening here a few days after Hopkins, and giving fruit when the others are all done.

Yours very respectfully, JOHN LITTLE.

HILBORN.

HESPELER, ONTARIO.

I have grown the Hilborn Raspberry by the side of Gregg, and the common wild Black Raspberry. I find it hardy as the wild one, very productive, more even in size than the Gregg, easier to pick, good quality, and a strong grower.

Yours respectfully, WM. COPELAND.

A new hardy late red raspberry. Berry ripens about with Cuthbert; larger in size than this well-known sort, and hangs well to the stem; fruit very firm, and remains so for a long time after picking. The bush is a very heavy producer. Shape of berry nearly round, some decidedly conical. The canes are almost thornless and foliage heavy. If you want the newest and best late red raspberry, plant Loudon. ℔

TESTIMONIALS.

E. S. CARMAN, Editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, says: "Loudon raspberry is the coming market red raspberry; an improvement on the justly popular Cuthbert."

MATTHEW CRAWFORD, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, says: "I have fruited the Loudon raspberry three times, and for hardiness, productiveness, large size, good quality and quantity combined, it would be my first choice of all red raspberries yet introduced."

H. E. VAN DEMAN, Late U.S. Pomologist at Washington, D.C., says: "When Mr. Loudon first sent me specimens of the berry which has since been given his name, I told him it would in time take an important place among the red raspberries. All that I have seen of it since has not changed my opinion."

Miller—Now well known and popular, yielding an immense crop and bringing profitable returns every year. It is a thoroughly reliable and most perfect Red Raspberry. The canes are of stout habit, attaining a height of six feet under ordinary culture and are entirely hardy without protection—in fact it has never been winter-killed in the least with us. It ripens early and is exceedingly prolific, yielding so heavily as to give us much trouble to get pickers enough to gather the fruit. Berries large, round and of the brilliant crimson color of the Brandywine, which they retain under all conditions and circumstances. It is sweet and pleasant but not highly flavored. In firmness it is indeed remarkable. During the past picking season berries of Miller were ripe June 11th, when picking began, and on Aug. 3rd the pickers were still gathering fruit from the same bushes, and every shipment sold at the top of the market. Uniting as it does large size, beautiful color, great firmness, attractive appearance, with vigorous, strong, upright habit, hardy cane, earliness and great productiveness, it is indeed a most valuable Red Raspberry.

Older (Black-Cap)—Large, productive, hardiest of all Black-Cap Raspberries. The plant is a strong grower; considered by Prof. Craig one of the most profitable of all Black Raspberries. Season medium.

A Striking Novelty.

"The Comet Red Currant."

Award of Merit, 28th July, 1896, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

THE COMET is a novelty in Red Currants far ahead in all respects to all others in the market, and was granted an Award of Merit by the unanimous vote of the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and a proof as to the great superiority of this new Red Currant is the fact that the Award of Merit was confirmed by the Committee on the fruit being submitted again later.

DESCRIPTION—The bunches are almost approaching grapes in size, being frequently eight inches in length, with from twenty to twenty-six berries of enormous size, and of the most brilliant crimson color. It is likely to become a valuable fruit for dessert purposes, for the juice is particularly refreshing and soft to the palate—it being without acidity. The growth is abnormally vigorous. It will hang a long time in good condition. The first picking has been made as soon as the 10th of June and the last as late as the 22nd of August during three seasons from the same bushes.

The great demand from all parts for plants of THE COMET where it has been tried amply proves the need there was for improvement in Red Currants; and as this improvement has been achieved in the case of THE COMET Red Currant, there is little doubt but that this handsome variety has come to stay.

The most flattering press opinions upon the merits of this novelty have frequently appeared in the leading English horticultural papers.

Prince Albert—Berry light, large red, bunch long; an erect grower and immense bearer; foliage distinct; ripens late. One of the best Red Currants grown.

Victoria, Red—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size; brilliant red and of the highest quality.

The New Black Currant—Victoria.

VICTORIA.

A new Black Currant of superior merit, vigorous habit and unequalled productiveness. Fruit of enormous size and fine flavor, a rapid and vigorous grower. If you want the latest variety of Black Currant, order the New Victoria.

Our New Gooseberry—Keepsake.

KEEPSAKE.

The **Keepsake** is a new variety of English Gooseberry, very large, straw color, and of excellent flavor. Foliage very heavy, which protects the fruit. The Keepsake ranks among the earliest Gooseberries, being fit for picking green this year as early as April 30th. It is a splendid sort for shipping long distances. We advise our patrons to add Keepsake to their collection of Gooseberries. We predict the demand for this will be very heavy.

Columbus—A new American seedling of English type. Of large size, oval in form, skin greenish yellow, smooth ; of the finest quality. Plant a strong robust grower with large spines or thorns. Foliage large and glossy. It has never shown a trace of mildew on either fruit or foliage.

"PEARL," REDUCED ⅛.

Pearl—A new Canadian white gooseberry of much promise. Entirely free from mildew under most trying circumstances. Mr. Thomas Hague, of Smith's Falls, an old English gardener, says: "The Pearl is my favorite. It is a splendid kind, hard to beat, taking it all through. Some of the bushes that had only been planted one year I picked three quarts from this season. It has not shown any signs of mildew, and such a robust growth I never saw in the Old Country. Some of the new wood is over two feet long and nearly half an inch thick."

F. Cranfield, Assistant Horticulturist of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, writes, July 13th, 1896: "In reply to your enquiry regarding the Pearl Gooseberry will say that all other varieties, except the Pearl, in our plantation are affected with mildew. Three plants out of six survived the severe drought of last summer, and are now growing vigorously."

Red Jacket—Claimed to be the best red gooseberry in existence, with the best foliage, mildew proof, fruit of the best and a splendid cropper, as large as the largest; berry smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality the best; exceptionally clean, healthy foliage, free from mildew, and will succeed under circumstances where the common sorts fail.

Gainor Blackberry.

This choice new Blackberry was offered for the first time to the public for delivery, fall of '83 and spring of '84. Originated a few miles from our nurseries, being a chance seedling. Our attention was first called to it by its extreme hardiness. While other Blackberries near it were killed or damaged by the extreme winter of '81, the Gainor was unharmed, and the following season bore a large crop of large, handsome, fine flavored fruit. Larger than Kittatiny, a deep black, and in quality, good, tender, and sweet. Its large size, fine quality, and extreme hardiness make it the Blackberry we have been so long wanting. We offer it with confidence and our strongest recommendation.

The following testimonials speak for themselves :

Seedling came up in my garden 1878, having observed it as a seedling, thought I would cultivate it, thinking it might be something extra. After standing the first winter it came out well from the winter, and I came to the conclusion it would be a hardy plant. It stood the winter and fruited some in 1880, but not sufficiently to test its quality. In 1881 it fruited heavily and proved itself a profitable variety. Only one season has it been injured materially, when mercury was down to 27 below zero. I have had growing on my place, Lawton, Kittatinny, and Taylor Blackberries, also other odd varieties,

the Gainor proving more hardy and giving good crops, while Lawton and Kittatinny would be killed to the ground and the Taylor a good deal injured. Fruit is larger than Kittatinny, measuring most across the berry; quality good.

JACOB GAINOR.

THOROLD TOWNSHIP.

I have watched the growth and progress of the Gainor Blackberry since it first came into bearing about five years ago. Being a grower of all kinds of small fruit on an extensive scale, I took much interest in it. I can testify that for productiveness, large size and fine quality, as grown on Mr. Gainor's place, which is adjoining my own, it excels all others that have come under my observation, and although the soil is damp and of cold nature, the plants have withstood the cold winters better than either Kittatinny, Lawton or Taylor, the two former killing to the ground. At present time of writing, 10th March, I find the wood uninjured, after an exposure of 20 degrees below zero, while the wood of the Mammoth Cluster and Gregg growing near are killed about half-way back.

HIRAM GOODWILLIE.

THE GAINOR BLACKBERRY.

DEAR SIRS:— OAKVILLE.

The Gainor Blackberries purchased of you are very prolific, bushes thrifty, fruit large and very fine. I think the Gainor a very fine berry and perfectly hardy.

C. SMITH.

The **Rathbun Blackberry**—The plant is a strong, erect grower, and, unlike most varieties, produces but few suckers. It sends up a strong main stem which branches freely, and these branches curve over and bend downward toward the ground, and later in the season the tips touching the ground send roots down into it, and thus propagate themselves in the manner of the blackcap raspberry. It is purely a blackberry with the tip-rooting habit. As to its hardiness it may be said that it is quite hardy, having sustained a temperature of fifteen or eighteen degrees below zero without harm. Plants of the Minnewaski and Erie blackberries on the same grounds were badly frozen. The fruit is a jet black color with a high polish, and sufficiently firm to handle and carry well. It has been sent a distance of some thirty-six miles, by wagon and rail, going through in fine condition. A large proportion of the berries will

measure from an inch and a quarter to one inch and a half in length, and the whole crop is very uniform in size. Two common quart strawberry boxes, one each of the Snyder and Rathbun varieties, were picked in August, 1896, and placed in the hands of a wholly disinterested party, Mr. Lawson York, ex-postmaster of Smith's Mills, N.Y., with a request to count and report the exact number of berries in each basket. When he had done so, it was found that the basket of Snyder contained 164 berries, while that of the Rathbun was filled with 45 berries. One of these berries of the Rathbun was, at the same time, measured before witnesses and found to be one and three-fourths inches in length and one and three-eighths in diameter.

ITHACA, N.Y., July 21, 1896.

The Rathbun Blackberry is now in full fruit and we are very much pleased with it. It is midway between a blackberry and a dewberry in habit as also in earliness. The berries are exceedingly large, glossy, jet black, and of good quality. I certainly think that there is a future for it.

L. H. BAILEY,
Professor of Horticulture.

The New WHITE Blackberry
"ICEBERG."

The paradox of the fruit world. A scientifically bred, pedigreed berry. Raised by Luther Burbank, the "Wizard of Horticulture," whose originations have world-wide fame and value. The following is Mr. Burbank's own description: "Owing to the somewhat unsatisfactory qualities of White Blackberries so far known, the impression may have been entertained by some, that no White Blackberry *could be* as productive and hardy, with berries as early, abundant, large, handsome and delicious, as the best black ones.

"The well-known Lawton is, when ripened, unsurpassed, and very generally known as the most productive market berry. Owing to its fixity of race, it will reproduce itself from seed almost exactly, and its seedlings will not be influenced, when raised from seed pollenated by other varieties, but it readily imparts its good qualities when employed as the staminate parent. One of the great grandparents of 'Iceberg' was Lawton. The first generation of seedlings, when crossed with Crystal White, was all black: the second also, though varying much in other respects; but the third produced this wonderful plant, bearing the snowiest white berries ever seen.

"Very little attention was paid to the long rows of cross-bred descendants, until one day this berry was discovered, among its black relatives, with the canes bending in various directions with their load of delicious, snowy berries, which are not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, may be seen in the berries when ripe.

"Clusters, larger than those of Lawton; berries, as near as could be judged, were at least as large, earlier, sweeter, and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe."

Additional Roses.

We have, in addition to the list in the body of the catalogue, the following choice varieties, all of them of great excellence and highly recommended:

Antoine Verdier—Rose tinged with lilac; well formed buds, but without perfume; while not of the first quality, the flowers are as good as those of Hermosa and as freely produced; valuable for bedding.

Belle Lyonnaise—Raised from Gloire de Dijon. Pale yellow, sometimes shaded; distinct, fine. Ranks next to Gloire de Dijon among members of that family.

Beauty of Stapleford—Flowers large, double and handsomely formed, color bright pink, shading gradually towards the centre to deep rosy carmine. Makes beautiful buds, and is a profuse bloomer.

Blanche Lafitte—Pale flesh color; full and beautiful.

Caroline Marniesse—Creamy white, small and full; seven leaflets; nearly hardy; flowers resemble those of Felicite Perpetuelle.

Cheshunt Hybrid—Cherry-carmine, with a shade of violet; flowers large, full, slightly fragrant. A free bloomer in Spring, but not in Autumn; distinct and fine.

Duchess of Edinburgh—A very desirable novelty. Flowers of good size, moderately full, deep crimson in the buds, becoming brighter as they expand; good for Winter flowering.

Jules Finger—Bronzed rose, very large; sweet-scented. An improved General Tartas.

Louis Phillipe—Rich, dark, velvety crimson; profuse bloomer; good form and substance; full and double; fragrant; an excellent bedding Rose.

Mme. Bravy—Creamy-white, large, full; of very symmetrical form and delicate fragrance. A superb Tea.

Marie Guillot—White, tinted with pale yellow; large, full, and of fine shape. A most beautiful rose, but not fragrant.

Mons Furtado—Bright sulphur yellow; good full form; fragrant; fine buds and flowers.

Odorata—Of Chinese origin. Carmine fading to blush; large flowers somewhat loose, but good in the bud; one of the most fragrant.

Omar Pasha—Scarlet crimson, fine and vigorous; one of the very best.

President d'Olbecque—Bright purplish crimson; large and double; fragrant, and a profuse bloomer.

Pearl—Rosy flesh; small, full, pretty buds, with a decided Bourbon fragrance; growth very slender.

Pierre Guillot—Deep red, tinted with crimson, full, well formed, fragrant; it is but little lighter in color than Duke of Connaught, much more fragrant, and should be grown by all ordinary cultivators in place of Duke of Connaught. It makes quite a desirable bedding variety.

Safrano Rouge—Saffron yellow, shaded with coppery red, semi-double.

Sir Joseph Paxton—Bright glowing rose, changing to purplish crimson; large, fine form, very double and sweet; one of the best.

Souvenir de Therese Levet—Bright red, large and full, a seedling from Adam; quite a new shade.

Lord Penzance's New Hybrid Sweet Briar.

The new sweet briars are hybrids obtained by the Right Hon. Lord Penzance between the common sweet briar and various old-fashioned garden roses, and are possessed of the following advantages:

The foliage of every one of them is as sweetly scented as the common sweet briar.

The flowers, which are borne in wondrous profusion, are varied in color from white to very dark red or crimson.

The plants are perfectly hardy even in open and exposed sections, and surpass in this desirable quality the common hedge briar.

For vigor of growth there is nothing in the rose world to equal them. A plant three years old will throw out shoots that reach a height of eight or ten feet.

The flowers are single or semi-double.

After the flowers are over they are followed by bright scarlet seed pods. These form a pleasing contrast to the dark green scented foliage, and make the plant very ornamental till late in the autumn.

These sweet briars require no pruning, except to remove some unsightly branch.

It is well to stake each plant, so that one or two of the principal shoots may be tied to it to prevent the plant being blown over by heavy winds.

These are certainly a desirable acquisition to our list of roses, and we highly recommend them for all sections.

Ornamentals and Shrubs.

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab—As an ornamental tree of medium size it has few equals. Its disposition to bloom when very young is remarkable. At our nurseries may be seen specimens of Bechtel's double flowering crab, not over two and one-half feet high, literally covered with bloom which present the appearance of a mass of medium sized roses of blush color. The bloom is fragrant, much resembling the odor from tea roses. This should be in every choice collection.

Hydrangea Paniculata –On the following page is a cut of this superb, hardy, Autumn flowering shrub. The photograph was taken at our nurseries, and is a perfect representation of the plants which we use in filling our orders.

The Paniculata is a distinct species of the Hydrangea and a most magnificent plant, the flowers of which are pure white, forming a very large panicle. Its hardiness recommends it for all sections.

The *Canadian Horticulturist* says of it: "No shrub pays better for good treatment and good feeding than the Hydrangea Paniculata. It should be planted in rich soil and should be kept well watered during the dry weather. When in full growth they may have liberal doses of liquid manure. With this treatment, they are sure to have large panicles of flowers towards the end of summer. It is a most beautiful shrub, and will well repay all the attention bestowed upon it. The flowers last a long time, well into October. It should be in every garden."

A sample of single flower of Hydrangea Paniculata.

The *American Florist* describes a bed of Hydrangea (Paniculata) thus: "The bed is twenty-five feet in diameter and contained thirty plants, the centre plants reaching to a height of eight feet. The plants will be seven years old next Spring. They were in bloom August 1st, and made a handsome show for two months. When at their best there were two or three thousand panicles of bloom, the largest measuring *fourteen inches in length and two inches in diameter at the base.*"

From above descriptions we do not mean to say a large plot is required to grow them successfully. They can be planted in large pots or tubs where space is lacking.

Spiræa Anthony Waterer (new)—The most satisfactory Spiræa in existence. A constant bloomer. The plant is of low growth; the umbels of a bright pink color, brighter than those of its close relative Bumalda. A profuse bloomer.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Queen of all Climbing Vines.

Ampelopsis Veitchii.

(Boston or Japan Ivy).

In the body of the catalogue we have already described this vine, but it is increasing in demand so rapidly we desire to again call attention to it in our specialty department. Its rapid growth, hardiness, and attractive color in the Autumn, make it desirable. It will cling firmly to the smoothest surface, its finely-cut leaves overlapping each other, forming a dense mass of foliage. During the summer months, the leaves are a deep green; but in the Fall, change to a bright yellow and crimson.

The plants we deliver are not what are known as "pot plants," they have been transplanted and thus brought beyond the experimental stage. It is very desirable to get large transplanted vines, such as we deliver, so that you will get a good growth the first season.

On the following page is a cut showing a section of the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, Ont., with the Ampelopsis Veitchii, which we supplied them, clinging to the wall. This represents six months growth. The vines were planted early in May, 1893, and the photograph was taken the latter part of October, 1893. Around the foundations of all buildings will be found loose mortar, pieces of brick, etc., not a good soil for vines

Photograph showing single bush of Hydrangea Paniculata at three years of age.

to thrive in. It is advisable, therefore, to dig out from the foundation about a foot and lift out the earth to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches, and then fill in with rich earth. In such soil, the Ampelopsis will thrive and make a rapid growth, provided you are careful to select strong transplanted vines.

As we make a specialty of this climber, our patrons can depend upon getting carefully selected plants.

Photograph showing six months growth of the Ampelopsis Veitchii, planted by us around the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, Ontario.

New Japanese Lilacs.

SHOWING BUSH OF NEW JAPANESE LILAC IN BLOOM.

The lilac is a shrub so well known that it is almost indispensable in every choice collection. It is taking a prominent lead among the better flowering shrubs, and the new varieties we enumerate in this circular are of special interest and value, being entirely distinct from the ordinary kinds.

They are selected from over fifty new species of these Japan Lilacs, all of which were imported by us direct and are being tested by us at our large trial nurseries. Those we now offer for sale are recommended by us with every confidence as something entirely superior to the common lilac, both in sturdy habit of growth, profuse blooming, and exquisite symmetrical appearance of the large trusses of flowers, many of which attain to the size of a foot and even fifteen inches in length.

SPRAY OF NEW JAPANESE LILAC.

Amurensis—A Japanese variety, valuable on account of its foliage, good habit and late flowering. It does not bloom until about July 1st. Has large panicles of cream-colored flowers.

Alexander d'Humboldt—Double; color mauve, very double, immense panicles in clusters.

Alphonse Levalle—Double; color light purple with blue cast, late bloomer, immense truss.

Ambrose Verchafelt—Single; color pinkish lavender, dwarfish growth.

Alba Grandiflora—Single; color white.

Aline Moqueris—Single; color dark reddish purple, large long trusses; free bloomer.

Belle de Nancy—Double; color light purple, bluish tinge; late, with large trusses.

Condorcet—Double; color lavender.

Compte de Paris—Single; color rose.

De Lindley—Single; color reddish purple.

De Jeussieu—Double; color deep rose.

Emile Lebig—Single; color pinkish lavender, of rather dwarfish growth.

Emile Lemoine—Double; color pink.

Emodi folis Var—Double; color violet.

Frau Dammann—One of the newer lilacs of great merit. Large panicles; flowers of medium size; pure white. Flowers freely.

Giant de Battles—Single; color deep rose lilac.

Hyacinthiflora Plena—Flowers double; rose color; quite red in the bud. Should be in every collection.

Josikaea—Double; color blue.

Jean Bart—Double; color pink.

Japonica—Double; color white.

Leon Simon—Double; color lavender, carries trusses fifteen inches long, very distinct and pretty.

La Mauve—Double; color delicate shade of mauve, very double and large trusses.

Lavelensis Rosea—Single; color pinkish lavender.

La Tour d'Huvergne—Double; color violet.

Ludwig Spaeth—This is also of recent introduction, and one of the best in our collection. Flowers large, single, dark red. Superb.

Marie Legraye—Single; color white, large trusses of six to twelve in a bunch, free bloomer and makes grand show by itself or with other kinds.

Michael Buchner—Double; color very compact, truss petals large.

Mme. Moser—Single; color white.

Mad. Jules Finger—Double; color bluish, almost pink.

Mathieu de Dombasle—Panicle of medium size, flowers double, small in size and a bluish violet in color. A very free-flowering sort.

Madame Lemoine—New; flowers rose shaped, pure white, perfectly double. About the only double white lilac grown. A beauty in every respect.

Phillemon—Single; color deep rosy lilac, very compact truss, very striking.

President Grevy—Bears long panicles of single flowers three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Flowers very large, double, and a beautiful shade of blue in color.

Princess Alexandria—Very free bloomer, and the best grower of all the new lilacs. Flowers pure white.

President Carnot—Double; color pinkish, the most free bloomer of all doubles.

Prof. Stockhardt—Single; color pinkish lavender.

Pyramidalis—Single; color reddish purple, grows in trusses a foot in length, strong grower and a free bloomer.

Pierre Ioigneaur—Double; color inner side of petals lavender, outer crimson.

Rubella Plena—Double; color lavender tinted blue.

Rouge de Trianon—Single; color reddish purple.

Renoncule—Double; color outer petals shaded crimson, inner side lavender.

Sangeana—Single; color red, a Persian variety, immense trusses, a very free bloomer.

Senator Voland—Double; color inside of petals lavender, outer side shaded crimson.

Tournefort—Double; color clear lavender, truss of largest size.

Virginity—Double; color bluish, almost pink, very distinct in color from all lilacs.

Villosa—Another new species from Japan, with foliage like that of the white fringe tree, and rosy-pink blossoms. A distinct new color in lilacs. This will be a surprise and delight to all amateurs in lilacs. We have never seen a lilac so profuse in

bloom. The flower has a faint purplish tinge at first fading to white. The trusses are large and full, and astonishly abundant. The plants are in tree form, with none of the straggling habit of the common lilac. We confidently recommend it as one of the very best of new things.

Virginalis—Single; color white.

Ville de Troyes—Single; color reddish purple.

SHOWING DIFFERENCE IN PANICLES OF THE NEW JAPAN LILACS.

SHOWING SIXTEEN DISTINCT FORMS OF FLOWER FOUND IN THE NEW JAPAN LILACS.

Fruit Department.

Select Apples.

The first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

Varieties starred are the hardier sorts and are so indicated for the sake of convenience.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

Summer.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest)—Medium to large ; pale yellow ; fine flavor. Tree a moderate erect grower, and a good bearer ; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry—Medium, striped with deep red ; tender, sub-acid, and excellent ; a poor grower, but productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Rather large ; pale yellow ; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

Keswick Codlin—Large, conical ; tender, juicy, acid ; excellent for cooking. Tree erect, vigorous, productive and early in bearing. July to October.

***Primate**—Above medium ; straw color, tinged with blush, tender, fine grained, juicy, and sub-acid ; a moderate grower and abundant bearer. Ripens August and September.

Red Astrachan—Large ; roundish ; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom ; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with a large foliage, and a good bearer. August.

***Russian Transparent**—A new Russian variety, imported in 1870 through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced by some who have seen it as " the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower, and very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size ; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow ; flavor acid, and very good. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest.

Sweet Bough—Large ; pale, greenish yellow ; tender and sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.

***Tetofsky**—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head ; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a Crab. Fruit good size, nearly round ; yellow, beautifully striped with red ; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July and August.

Autumn.

***Alexander** (Emperor)—Of Russian origin. Large ; deep red or crimson ; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked ; tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine ; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Blenheim Orange—Fruit large, roundish, oblate, conical, yellowish, becoming deep orange, stained on the sunny side with dull and dark red stripes. Stalk short and stout, in a deep broad basin. Flesh yellow, breaking, very sweet, pleasant, good. October to December.

Colvert—Of large size ; striped ; sub-acid, tender ; a strong grower and great bearer. October.

***Duchess of Oldenburg**—Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish ; streaked with red and yellow ; flesh whitish, juicy: flavor sprightly, sub-acid ; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy ; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

Fall Jenneting—Large, oblate ; pale greenish white, with a blush ; tender, juicy, mild and sub-acid. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. November.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow ; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

***Fameuse** (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, oblate ; whitish ground, striped with deep red ; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy ; one of the most valuable Northern sorts. November and December.

Gravenstein—Large striped and beautiful ; tender, juicy and high flavored ; vigorous and productive. September and October.

***Haas** (Gros Pommier, Fall Queen) Medium size ; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red ; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and very hardy ; upright grower ; bears early and abundantly. September to November.

Jersey Sweet—Medium, striped red and green ; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair ; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek ; tender, sprightly, pleasent acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.

Pumpkin Sweet (Pumpkin Russet, Pound Sweet)—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a *vigorous*, rapid, upright grower ; valuable. October and November.

***Rolfe**—Originated in Maine, about the 45th degree. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance ; color dark red ; an abundant and annual bearer, and where known, the fruit outsells all others of its season. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking. November to January.

Red Bietigheimer—A rare German variety, recently introduced. Fruit large to very large ; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson ; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October.

St. Lawrence—Large, yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh white, lightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous. Tree hardy and productive. September.

Sherwood's Favorite, or **Chenango Strawberry**—Medium size, oblong, and indistinctly ribbed ; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson ; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid, good. September.

Twenty Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round ; yellow, striped with red. Quality good. Vigorous and good bearer. Popular as a market variety. November to December.

Winter.

American Pippin—A fine new sort. Size good and quality excellent ; deep red in color ; fruit uniform ; tree an annual bearer. Perfectly hardy. We believe this to be a very valuable sort. One of the longest keepers. June.

Bailey Sweet—Large, deep red ; tender, rich, sweet. Vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.

Baldwin—Large, roundish ; deep bright red ; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit. In sections where it thrives, one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.

***Baxter** (Larue, Red Pound)—A magnificent, large, red apple ; very showy and well adapted for a fancy market variety, quite exceeding the handsomest specimens of King in point of beauty ; color very dark red or crimson ; quality not equal to Northern Spy, but will outsell it or any other variety in market. Tree vigorous,

without the least sign of tenderness, and with good cultivation will bear annually large crops of fruit. December and January.

*Belle de Boskoop—Pronounced one of the most beautiful and profitable of the Russian varieties. Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper.

Bellefleur, Yellow—Large; yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.)—A large, handsome striped apple of good quality. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Bottle Greening—Resembles Rhode Island Greening in size and flavor; but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. December to March.

Cooper's Market—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. December to May.

Fallawater (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken)—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp; pleasant sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive, even while young. November to March.

*Gano—Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer. February to May.

*Gideon—Raised in Minnesota from crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermilion blush on sunny side; mild acid and quality very good. December to March.

Golden Russet Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and highly flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer. Very popular. November to April.

*Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin) An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. Strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

*Hurlbut—Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes, and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; quality excellent; begins to bear while young and continues with regular and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme North. In season during midwinter.

Jacob's Sweet—This is a large, handsome, showy apple, almost round; skin greenish yellow, with a beautiful blush on the sunny side. Originated near Boston, and is regarded as very valuable; of excellent quality; a good keeper; a strong grower and large bearer. December and January.

King (Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. Tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.

Lady Apple—A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant. November to May.

*Longfield—A Russian variety, imported some years since. Tree, a free upright grower, early and abundant bearer. Medium to large; yellow, with a blush on the sunny side like the Maiden's Blush; rich, sprightly, sub-acid; quality as good as Fameuse and somewhat like it. December to March.

*Magog Red Streak—Origin, Vermont. Bears annually large crops; valuable for its extreme hardiness, vigor, productiveness and long keeping; fruit medium or nearly so; roundish, inclining to oblong; skin yellow, shaded with light red over half the fruit; flesh yellowish, a little coarse, moderately juicy; mild, sub-acid. December to March.

*Mann Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Good to very good. The tree grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

*McIntosh Red—An exceedingly valuable, hardy Canadian sort. Medium size; nearly covered with dark red. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and

more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.

***Milding**—Tree remarkably hardy; a strong, vigorous, upright grower; very productive of large, fair fruit, very desirable and hardy, sub-acid, yellow with red stripe. January.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. In perfection in January and keeps till June. The tree is a strong upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.

Newtown Pippin (Yellow)—Medium to large, roundish, yellow; very firm, crisp, juicy, with a highly agreeable flavor. This most celebrated of American Apples is a slow, feeble grower, with rough bark; requires high culture, and then only succeeds in certain localities. November to June.

Ontario—A hardy Canadian Winter Apple, early and productive bearer, large in size, a cross between Northern Spy and King; the coming Apple for the English market; valuable as a late keeper; so closely resembles Northern Spy that experts have taken it for that variety. Crops annually, and at an early age.

***Peter**—We take pleasure in calling the attention of all lovers of fine fruit to this new hardy sort. Origin Wealthy seed, and in form, size and color an exact duplicate of the parent, but differing in flavor and season, keeping from four to six weeks longer. At the Iowa State Fair, in 1886, the Peter apple was pronounced by the judges to be superior to the Wealthy in every respect. The tree is hardier than the Duchess or Wealthy.

***Pewaukee**—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; flesh yellowish white, breaking, juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best. Tree strong grower and very hardy. January to June.

Red Canada (Steele's Red Winter)—Medium size; red with white dots; flesh rich, sub acid and delicious. Tree a moderate slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. November to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading; an abundant bearer. December to April.

Ribston Pippin—Valuable in the Eastern States. Of medium size and good quality; yellowish green and clouded with dark red on exposed side. November to April.

Russet Roxbury or Boston—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

***Salome**—Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; an early and annual bearer; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into summer; keeps well with ordinary care until July.

***Scott's Winter**—This is the apple which well replaces the Roxbury Russet of a milder clime. It is of medium size, heavily striped and sometimes covered with red. It is as hard as a rock until April, sour, and only useful for cooking. As the warmth of spring begins to reach it, it mellows, becomes mild, aromatic, and far better in quality for dessert than the Roxbury Russet. The tree is a true "iron clad," a profuse bearer on alternate years, with a good crop in intermediate seasons. The Scott keeps well into July, and not only keeps, but keeps fresh and crisp with almost no loss when properly handled and stored.

Seek-No-Further (Westfield)—Medium to large; slightly russeted with dull red stripes, tender, rich, spicy and fine. Good grower and bearer. November to February.

***Stark**—Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid, quality very good; keeps remarkably well. Tree a *free*, handsome grower and productive. A valuable variety.

Talman's Sweet—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.

***Walbridge**—Medium size; striped with red; handsome and of excellent quality. Vigorous grower and productive. Very hardy, and considered of great value in the North and Northwest. March to June.

***Wealthy**—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size, red streaked with white; quality good. December to February.

Winesap—Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the west. December to May.

***Wolf River**—A new and beautiful fruit of the very largest size. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin, and may well be classed among the iron-clads. Skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a peculiar pleasant mild sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, stout grower, and a great bearer. January and February.

York Imperial—Of medium size, truncated, oval, angular. Skin greenish yellow shaded with crimson; flesh tender, crisp, aromatic. Highly esteemed in Pennsylvania, where it originated. November to February.

Extra Hardy or Iron-Clad Apples.

The following list comprises such varieties as have been well tested and can be safely recommended for planting in all sections of Canada and the Provinces, Northern New York and New England, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the extreme Northwest. Their desirability is not confined by any means to those sections alone, but they are selected for their extreme hardiness and because they will thrive and bear abundant crops where varieties of the Baldwin, and less hardy types will winter kill. Many of them are quite equal, or superior to the Baldwin in quality, and are recommended for planting in any section.

☞ The list is prepared with reference to the pages of this catalogue on which descriptions of them may be found.

SUMMER.

	PAGE
Primate	41
Tetofsky	41
Russian Transparent	41

AUTUMN.

Alexander	41
Duchess of Oldenburg	42
Fameuse	42
Haas	42
Rolfe	42

WINTER.

Baxter	42
Belle de Boskoop	43
Gano	43
Gideon	43
Grimes' Golden	43
Hurlbut	43
Longfield	43
Mann	43
Magog Red Streak	43
McIntosh Red	43
Milding	44
Peter	44
Pewaukee	44
Salome	44
Stark	44
Scott's Winter	44
Walbridge	45
Wealthy	45
Wolf River	45

Hardy Apples.

The following list of varieties we rate as hardy in comparison with the Baldwin. They will grow in sections like that along the St. Lawrence River and Central Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, where the Baldwin either winter kills outright or leads a very precarious existence. We include in the list the "IRON CLAD" varieties, which are equally valuable for all sections.

	PAGE
Alexander	41
Baxter	42
Bottle Greening	43
Ben Davis	43
Belle de Boskoop	43
Duchess of Oldenburg	42
Fameuse	42
Gano	43
Gideon	43
Golden Russet	43
Grimes' Golden	43
Haas	42
Hurlbut	43
Longfield	43
Magog Red Streak	43
McIntosh Red	43
Northern Spy	44
Ontario	44
Sutton Beauty	44
Peter	44
Pewaukee	44
Red Astrachan	41
Red Bietigheimer	42
Rolfe	42
Russian Transparent	41
Salome	44
Stark	44
St. Lawrence	42
Talman's Sweet	45
Tetofsky	41
Twenty Ounce	42
Walbridge	45
Wealthy	45
Wolf River	45

For the great apple-growing regions of the country, where the Baldwin and Ben Davis are the standard for profit, the following kinds are recommended. Due consideration, should, however, be given to section, the Ben Davis doing much better generally at the West and Southwest, and so with other kinds.

	PAGE
Baldwin	42
Bellefleur	43
Ben Davis	43
Early Harvest	41
Early Strawberry	41
Fall Pippin	42
Fallawater	43
Golden Russet	43
Gravenstein	42
Hubbardston Nonsuch	43
Jacob's Sweet	43
King	43
Maiden's Blush	42
Northern Spy	44
R. I. Greening	44
Roxbury Russett	44
Seek-no-Further	44
St. Lawrence	42
Sweet Bough	41
Talman's Sweet	45
Wagener	45
Wine Sap	45
York Imperial	45

Select Crab Apples.

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruits, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the eastern markets, they command a very high price.

Excelsior—Raised from seed of Wealthy, in Minnesota. Very hardy, productive and one of the best flavored varieties. September.

General Grant—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters; of high quality, equal to Duchess of Oldenburg. October to December.

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

Martha—Gideon's new seedling, No. 5, from Minnesota. Immensely vigorous, hardy, producing every year. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce it surpasses any apple we ever grew." A great acquisition. October.

Montreal Beauty—Fruit large, bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Very good. October and November.

Orange—Tree moderate grower, an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit larger than Transcendent. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and delicious. October to December.

Transcendant—Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth season. Fruit from one-and-a-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

Whitney's Seedling—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy, green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant; ripen latter part of August. Tree a great bearer and *very* hardy; a *vigorous*, handsome grower, with a dark green, glossy foliage. August.

Select Pears.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. For small grounds we would advise planting mainly Dwarf Trees.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the grape. The pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention and labor. The relative prices of the Apple and the Pear being about as one to ten, purchasers of the latter can well afford to give the trees the high cultivation necessary to secure the best results.

Dwarf Pears are the result of budding Pears on Angers Quince stocks, and they must always be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince—two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of three or four feet if desired. Trim in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar to ripen.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards," or both.

Summer.

Bartlett—Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September. Grows best as a Standard.

Clapp's Favorite—Large size; pale lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and buttery; a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; earlier than Bartlett, and resembling the Flemish Beauty in growth, having its fruit evenly distributed over the tree; of a uniform size. It is equally hardy with Flemish Beauty; a good grower and productive. In season during August and September. *Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree.* D. and S.

Doyenne d'Ete—Small size, yellow with a blush on sunny side, melting and sweet, with pleasant flavor. Tree a strong grower and very productive. In season during August. D. and S.

Koonce—Season very early—as early as the earliest, fruit medium to large, very handsome; surface yellow, one side covered with a bright carmine, containing brown dots Stem short. Quality very good; spicy, juicy, sweet. A very desirable early pear for Northern districts. D. and S.

Lawson or **Comet**—A new, choice and reliable Pear. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower, productive, bears young and early in the season; foliage clean and healthy. D. and S.

Margaret (Petite Marguerite)—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous and of *first quality*. Tree a *vigorous*, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf. The finest Pear of its season, and worthy of special attention. Ripens latter part of August. D. and S.

Osband's Summer—Medium size, inclining to round; juicy and melting, with a rich, sugary flavor, and often slightly perfumed. Tree moderately vigorous, an erect grower and very productive. In season during August. D. and S.

Tyson Above medium size, deep yellow at full maturity, slightly russet, with a crimson cheek; melting, juicy and fine-flavored; a vigorous and rapid grower; one of the finest summer varieties. In season during August. D. and S.

Wilder's Early—Medium or rather small, regular in form; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; handsome nutmeg, sweet, pleasant, very good. Tree a *vigorous* grower and great bearer. First of August. D. and S.

Autumn.

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou)—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be *the most valuable pear in the catalogue.* Does equally well as a standard or a dwarf. Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices in the market. D. and S.

Bartlett-Seckel—Good size, hardy, vigorous, and productive, of highest quality, rich and well flavored; high color, handsome. A cross between two of the oldest and best varieties, combining the best qualities of each. September and October. S.

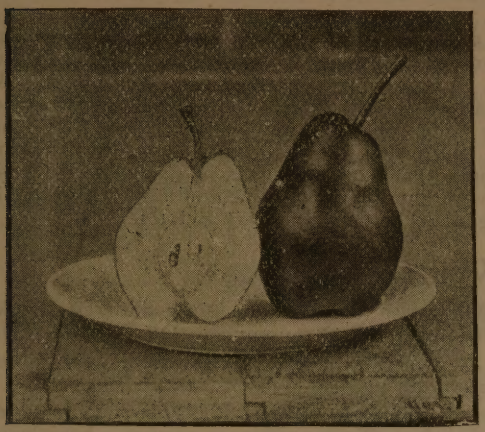
Belle Lucrative—Large size, yellowish green, melting and delicious; an upright grower and productive; bears while young; first quality in all respects. In season during September and October. D. and S.

Beurre Bosc—A large and beautiful russety pear; very distinct, with a long neck, high flavored and delicious. A *moderate* grower and rather irregular; bears well. We top graft in order to obtain good standard trees. September and October. S.

Beurre Clairgeau—We call particular attention to this variety, on account of its importance and popularity. Its size, early bearing, productiveness and beauty render it a profitable market variety. It should only be grown as a standard. Very large, light yellow, shaded with crimson and russet; an early and abundant bearer. From its handsome appearance and productiveness, one of our best market varieties, and is extensively planted for this purpose. S.

Beurre Hardy—A large pear; crimson russet; melting and fine. Tree a *strong* grower and good bearer. *One of the finest pears*, deserving much more attention than it has hitherto received. October. S. and D.

Boussock (Doyenne Boussock)—Large; lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; good grower. October. S.



DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Reduced.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large size, with rough and uneven surface, of a greenish yellow, with patches of russet and a dull red cheek; a vigorous and strong grower and good bearer while quite young. It attains its greatest perfection on the Quince root. In season during October and November. D.

Eastern Belle—Fruit medium; yellow in color, slightly shaded with light red and some russet. Rather coarser but of fair quality. September. S.

Flemish Beauty—Large size, greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet; rich and juicy, with a melting and musky flavor; an old and highly esteemed variety, a strong grower and a great bearer, hardy and desirable. This variety ranks for hardiness among pears as the Duchess of Oldenburg among apples. In season during September and October. S.

Goodale—This hardy pear originated at Saco, Maine. Fruit large, flesh white and of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and upright in growth, and uniformly productive; a valuable acquisition. October. S.

Howell—Large size, light waxen yellow, sweet and melting, of excellent quality; a strong and hardy grower and good bearer. One of the best American varieties, and extensively planted all over the country. In season during September and October. S. and D.

Idaho—Is a seedling raised from seed of a large red-cheeked pear by Mrs. Mulkey, of Idaho, who planted the seed about twenty years ago. The tree fruited the fourth year from seed, and has borne annually ever since, seeming to be entirely hardy. As it originated in or near the latitude of Quebec, it has survived winters when the thermometer ranged from 15 to 30 degrees below zero. The trees are upright and vigorous in habit, having a dark luxuriant foliage, giving the impression that it may be a descendant of the Oriental race of pears, though of much superior quality to any of their known varieties. Very productive of fruit of largest size, weighing from 16 to 23 ounces; form roundish or obovate; flavor pleasant—equal to Bartlett; flesh entirely free from gritty texture; core exceedingly small and often without seeds; later than Bartlett, and good shipper, having carried 2,000 miles in good condition. S.

Kieffer's Hybrid—Said to be a hybrid between the Bartlett and the Chinese Sand Pear. The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and regular bearer, and very productive. Fruit large, rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russety and very handsome. Flesh white, buttery and juicy. The editor of *Gardeners' Monthly* says: "We have eaten fruit of the Kieffer Pear which was *equal in luscious richness to any we have ever ate.*" Ripens in October. Commands the highest price in the market. The *American Agriculturist* says: "We have not in a long time seen a fruit that appears to unite so many elements of popularity." S.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large size, oblong, pyriform, pale green in the shade, but overspread with brownish red in the sun; very juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent flavor; a profitable market variety, succeeding better on the quince than the pear root. In season during September and October. D.

President—A very large, handsome pear, greenish yellow with red in the sun; flesh juicy, with an agreeable vinous flavor. Popular in New England. November. S.

Seckel—Small size, yellowish russet, with a red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery; very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma; the richest and finest variety known, and extensively planted all over the country. A most prolific bearer. September and October. S. and D.

Sheldon—Large size, roundish, greenish yellow, mostly covered with thin light russet, very juicy; melting, sweet and vinous; a fine grower and good bearer, but does not succeed on the quince. It should, however, have a place in every collection, no matter how small, on account of its good quality. In season during October and November. S.

Vermont Beauty—This beautiful and valuable pear originated on Grand Isle, Lake Champlain; is very hardy, having endured extremely cold weather, and has never lost a bud from either cold or blight. Vigorous grower, free from leaf-blight. An annual and abundant bearer. In quality the fruit approaches nearer that most delicious of pears, the Seckel, than any other pear on the market. The fruit is full medium size, yellow, covered on the sunny side with a bright carmine red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich, juicy, aromatic; best. Ripens with and after the Seckel, though much larger in size and more attractive in appearance; cannot fail to prove a general favorite and very valuable. S.

Winter.

Beurre Easter.—Large; yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best Winter pears. Best on quince. Dec. to Feb. D.

Lawrence—Above medium size, yellow, tender and melting, of excellent quality, and one of the best Winter pears. In season during Mid-Winter. D. and S.

President Drouard—A variety recently introduced from France, highly recommended for its rich flavor and great keeping qualities. Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit large and handsome; melting and juicy, with a delicious perfume. March to May. S.

Winter Nelis—Medium size, greenish yellow, spotted with russet, melting and buttery, with a rich sprightly flavor. Tree of a straggling growth; one of the very best early Winter pears. S.

Dwarf Pears.

The selection of varieties to be grown as Dwarfs is a matter of much importance. We give below a list best adapted for that purpose. The Bartlett is included because it can hardly be omitted from any collection; nevertheless, it does not unite with the quince as perfectly as many other sorts, and should be grown as a Standard wherever there is room.

SUMMER.	AUTUMN.	WINTER.
Bartlett,	B. d'Anjou,	Easter Beurre,
Clapp's Fav.,	B. Hardy,	Lawrence.
Marguerite,	Duch. de Angouleme,	
Os. Summer,	Howell,	
Tyson.	L. B. de Jersey,	
	Seckel.	

Pears for Profit.

The selection of the most profitable market varieties requires discrimination. The following kinds can be relied upon in nearly all sections:

SUMMER.	AUTUMN.	WINTER.
Bartlett,	B. d'Anjou,	Easter Beurre,
Clapp's,	B. Hardy,	Lawrence.
Lawson,	B. Clairgeau,	
Marguerite.	Duch. de Angouleme,	
	Howell,	
	Idaho,	
	Seckel,	
	Sheldon.	

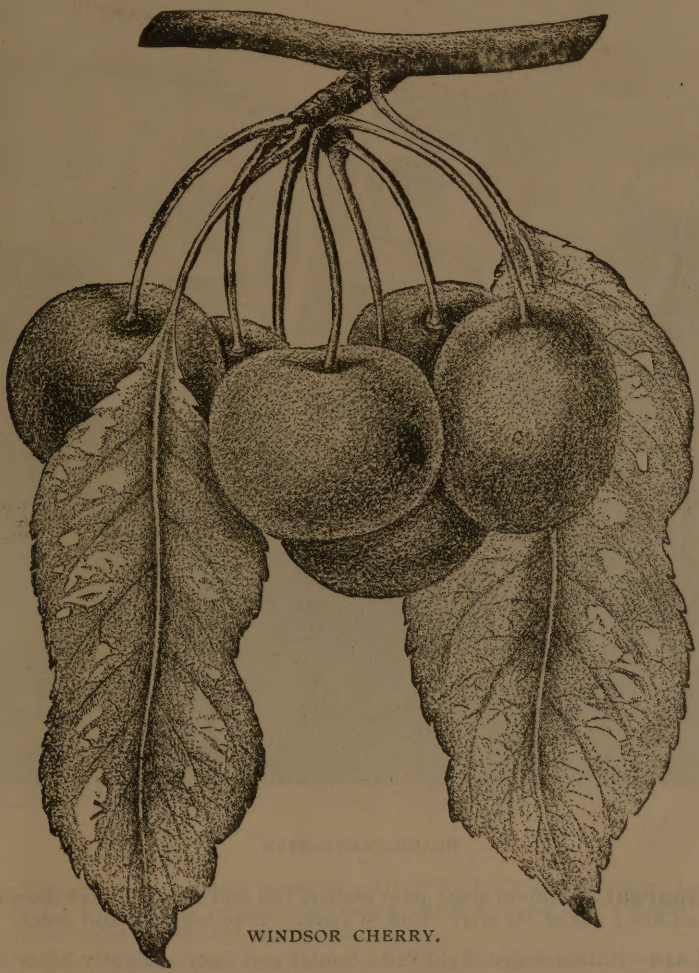
Kieffer's Hybrid in sections where it matures its fruit is one of the most profitable market pears.

Flemish Beauty is also very profitable in many sections.

Select Cherries.

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade as well as fruit are so much sought for and so desirable.

We divide them into two classes, Hearts and Bigarreaus, and Dukes and Morellos. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or tops, are best suited for the purposes of shade, and produce large, heart-shaped, sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morellos are all of slower growth, and do not ever attain so large a size, but are more hardy, less liable to get injured by bursting the bark, and generally produce acid fruits. One and two-year-old trees are the most desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet high.



WINDSOR CHERRY.

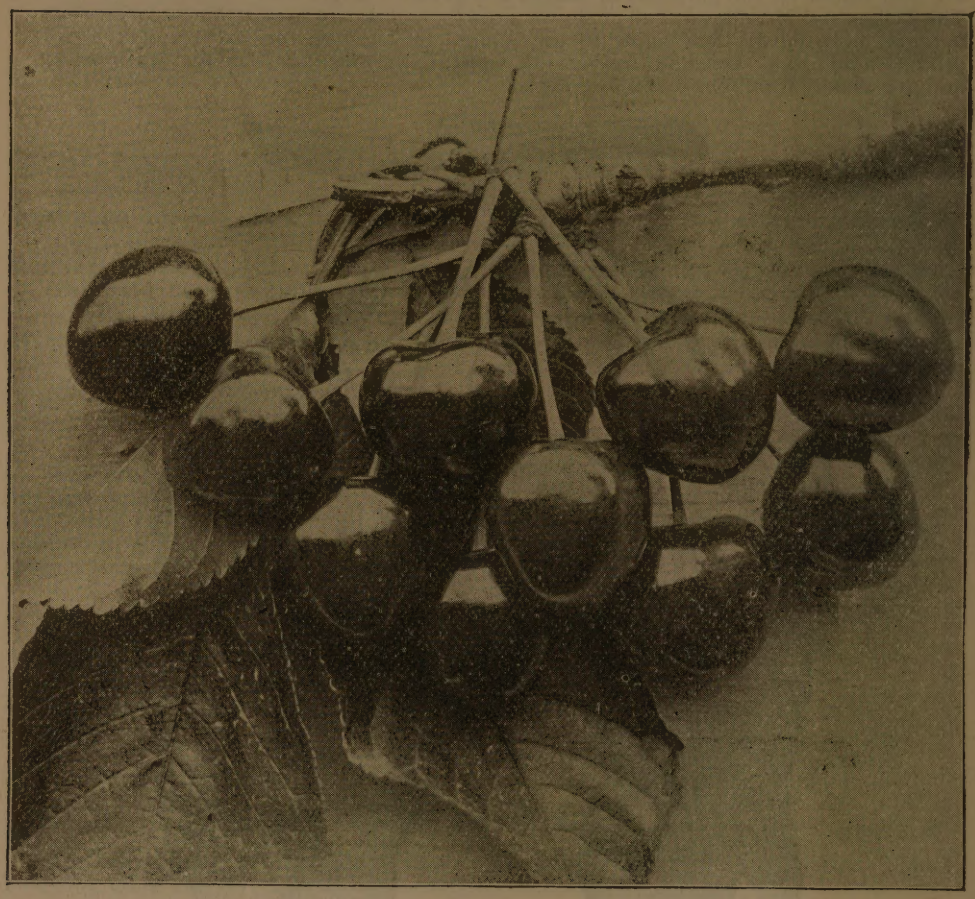
Heart and Bigarreau Cherries.

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large, soft drooping leaves.

Black Eagle—Large, black; tender, rich, juicy and high flavored. Tree a *moderate* grower and productive. Ripe beginning of July.

Black Heart (Black Ox-Heart Elkhorn)—A very old variety. Fruit medium size, heart-shaped, irregular; skin glossy, deep black; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet. Tree a rather rapid grower, hardy and productive. Early in July.

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree remarkably *vigorous,* erect aud beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.



BLACK TARTARIAN.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size; pale amber, red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine; *one of the best.* End of June. Tree *vigorous* and erect.

Downer's Late—Rather large, light red; tender and juicy; slightly bitter before fully ripe. Tree a *vigorous,* erect grower, and productive. One of the best late cherries.

Early Purple—Small to medium size; purple; tender, juicy and sweet. Growth *free,* slender and spreading. First to middle of June.

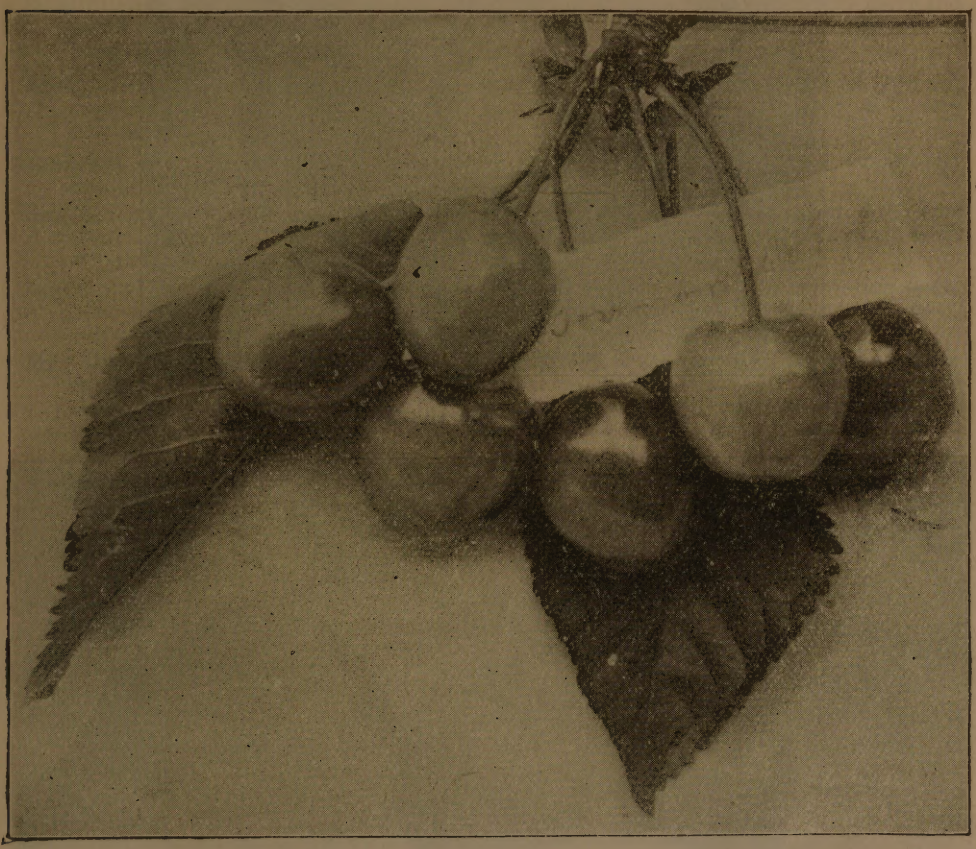
Elton—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree very *vigorous,* spreading and irregular. End of June.

Gov. Wood—The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedling, of Ohio; clear, light red, tender and delicious. Tree a *vigorous* grower, and most productive. End of June. Hangs well on the tree.

Great Bigarreau—A strong, vigorous grower; fruit of large size, heart shaped; firm, juicy and sweet; flavor excellent; color dark red, when fully ripe turning black. Ripe early in July.

Knight's Early—Large, black; tender, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree a *free* grower and very productive; branches spreading. Ripe a few days before the Black Tartarian.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Fruit of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, and when fully ripe, of an excellent flavor; tree vigorous and productive. Ripens early in July.



GOV. WOOD.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—A most promising Cherry; fruit of immense size, of a rich, deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly, and makes a most noble dish for the table.

Windsor—New. A seedling, originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn, Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh *remarkably firm* and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. *A valuable late variety* for market and for family use. (See cut, page —.)

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light-colored cherries. Tree erect, *vigorous* and productive. End of June.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU.

YELLOW SPANISH.

Duke and Morello Cherries.

These two classes of cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown.

The Dukes have stout, erect branches usually, and some of them, like Reine Hortense, quite sweet fruit; while the Morellos have slender, spreading branches, and acid fruit invariably. These two classes are peculiarly appropriate for pyramids on the Mahaleb stock, and their hardiness renders them well worthy of attention in localities where the Heart and Bigarreau are too tender.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality, and quite as productive. June.

Early Richmond—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a *free* grower, hardy, healthy and very productive.

Empress Eugenie—Large, dark red, flesh juicy, rich. Tree *robust* and moderately productive.

English Morello—Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich; tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall, it may be in use all the month of August.

Louis Phillippe—Very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best. July.

May Duke—The most popular and valuable of all the Duke cherries; equally good for dessert or for cooking purposes, and universally and deservedly popular. Fruit large, heart-shaped; skin when fully ripe, deep red; flesh tender, melting, rich and finely flavored; tree vigorous, hardy and very productive; ripens gradually through June.

Montmorency—No doubt one of the finest acid cherries; tree very hardy and an immense bearer; commences to fruit while young, and is loaded annually thereafter with fine crops; fruit of good size, fine flavor and of bright, clear, shining red; valuable everywhere, especially for northern latitudes; about a week later than Early Richmond.

Olivet—This variety promises to be of the greatest value. Differing from nearly all other early sorts, it is a very shining deep red, and continues fruiting through most of June and July without losing its quality. Fruit large; flesh red, with rose-colored juice, tender, rich and vinous, with mild, sub-acid flavor; as fertile and productive as the best of the Duke sorts, and probably the largest of this class.

Reine Hortense—A French cherry of great excellence; large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet, and delicious. Tree *vigorous* and bears well; makes a beautiful pyramid.

Wragg—Supposed to hail from North Germany; very hardy. The tree is a good grower and an immense bearer; fruit a dark liver color, juicy and rich.

Select Plums.

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a strong, clay soil, where they grow the most thriftily and suffer the least from the "curculio" and "black knot," and as is the case with all other fruits, they are greatly benefited by thorough cultivation.

There is no difficulty in protecting the crop of Plums from the attacks of the *curculio,* by giving it a little extra care. This should be done as follows: Immediately after the trees have done blossoming, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects, which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time, it will insure a full crop of this

delicious fruit, and will repay the little daily attention given it. It is very important that this should be done early in the morning.

Standard trees are generally from four to six feet, and should be encouraged after planting to form branches low down, or near the ground, and by this means low-headed trees will be secured.

Beauty of Naples—A new variety of the highest promise; size large, color greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

Bradshaw—A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red, juicy and good. Tree erect and *vigorous;* very productive; valuable for market.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a *moderate* grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September.

Duane's Purple—Very large and handsome; oval; reddish purple; flesh juicy and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a *moderate* grower and very productive. Beginning of September.

Diamond—A large, magnificent, new plum, justly entitled to the name "Diamond." Nothing equals it in point of beauty. It is one of the finest of culinary plums. Oval, very dark—nearly black. Ripens about September 10th. Its beautiful bloom makes it very attractive to the eye.

Fellemberg (French or Italian Prune)—A fine late Plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a *free* grower and very productive. September.

French Damson—One of the best Damsons, and there are about two dozen. It is the most profitable for market, and has a perfect foliage. Fruit ripens a little after Shropshire. Color a dull purple.

German Prune - Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. September.

General Hand—Very large; yellow, handsome; parts freely from the stone. Tree *stocky*, vigorous and productive. September.

Geuii—Fruit very large; deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early. Tree a hardy and rapid grower. This new variety is regarded as very valuable for market by growers along the Hudson River. First to middle of September.

Green Gage—Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a *moderate* grower. We have to top graft it to get good trees. September.

Grand Duke—Described by Thomas Rivers, the greatest authority on plums in England, as follows: "A seedling from the 'Autumn Compote.' A very large purple plum, ripening October 10th to 20th. Flavor very fine, and will prove a very valuable addition to late plums, either for the market or the private garden." Mr. S. D. Willard, a prominent fruit grower, says of the Grand Duke plum: "I have found it productive, unsurpassed in size and style, but ripening somewhat earlier here than in England, and selling in Boston market at a higher price than any other plum we have shipped. We have received as high as $1.50 for 10 lb. baskets. Nothing can present a more attractive appearance than this beautiful fruit packed for market. The growing demand in all of our city markets for a LARGE, LATE ripening, fine-style plum has, with the experience of 1892, confirmed me in the opinion entertained for the past two or three years, these requirements are to be more fully met in the Grand Duke than anything hitherto introduced. It has again shown its disposition to carry a heavy crop of fruit to perfect maturity with entire success, and so far has escaped absolutely from the depredations of black knot on the several hundred trees I now have started in my orchards. There is a great difference in the ability of different varieties to withstand the destructive work of this fungus, and I am inclined to regard this as a sort combining so many desirable qualities that no mistake can be made in planting it for commercial purposes."

Imperial Gage—Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Tree a *vigorous* grower, very productive and one of the best of plums. Middle of August.

Jefferson—A fine variety; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh orange colored, juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Tree a slow, *poor* grower, but productive. End of August.

Large Golden Prolific—A plum of Canadian origin, a seedling of the yellow egg. Fruit large golden yellow of fine quality; season August. The fruit resembles its parent, the yellow egg, although the tree is more spreading in habit, more hardy and much more productive. A very valuable plum.

Lombard—Medium size; oval, violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Tree very *vigorous, a great bearer*, and peculiarly well adapted to light soils. September.

McLaughlin—Large, round; greenish yellow; sugary and fine; quality very good. Tree a *free* grower. One of the very best for family use or market. Middle of August.

Monroe—Medium size; greenish yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet. Tree very vigorous and healthy; bears abundantly. In season during September.

Monarch—This is a late variety, ripening from last of September into October. Fruit very large, roundish oval. In color, dark purplish blue; freestone. Of excellent quality. The tree is very hardy; growing straight and stocky. All things considered it is a very valuable sort.

Moore's Arctic—Size medium or below; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy plum, which originated on the high lands of Aroostook County, Maine, where unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardiest plum grown, and so far free from black knot. Tree healthy, vigorous, an early and abundant bearer."

Niagara - Of extra large size and first-rate flavor; color dark blue; good bearer, not liable to rot. Ripens about August 1st. It is one of the most profitable varieties to grow, and ranks very high.

Pond's Seedling or **Font Hill**—A magnificent English plum; form of Magnum Bonum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.

Prince of Wales—The extreme hardiness and productiveness of this variety is what recommends it. The fruit is round, a reddish purple in color and size; medium. Ripens early in September.

Reine Claude (Reine Claude de Bavay)— One of the best foreign varieties. As large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a *free* grower and remarkably productive. Middle to end of September. Hangs long on the tree.

Prunus Simoni—A distinct species from China. Growth erect, flowers small, white, appearing early in spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a nectarine, and of a brick red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Quackenboss—A popular Hudson river variety; large deep purple; flesh greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a sprightly flavor; good. September.

Shipper's Pride—Originated in the State of New York, near Lake Ontario. An unusually thrifty grower, and stands our coldest winters without injury. Very productive; the original tree having never failed to produce a good crop since it was old enough to bear. Fruit of large size and nearly round; color handsome dark purple; quality fine, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning and an unusually good shipper. Ripens from first to middle of September; a splendid market plum.

Shropshire Damson (or Prune Damson)—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large, and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree a vigorous grower, very free from attacks of curculio; hardy and an abundant bearer. October.

Smith's Orleans—Very large; reddish purple; flesh yellow, firm and juicy, with a rich, brisk, vinous flavor. Grows well and bears abundantly; very fine. Last of August.

Spaulding—Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of deeper green, and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm, sprightly, sugary and rich; fine for canning.

Stanton—Fruit medium size; color dark purple, with a beautiful bloom; very productive; ripens from September 15th to October 1st, and has been kept two weeks after ripening with no tendency to decay; as a fine canning fruit it has no superior, and has fine quality as a table fruit.

Washington (Bolmar's Washington)—All things considered, this is one of the finest

and most popular plums. Fruit very large, roundish oval; skin yellow, with a slight crimson blush in well ripened specimens, flesh very sweet and luscious. Tree vigorous, with broad handsome foliage; very productive. Last of August.

Weaver—Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom, and of good quality. The tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even to the northern limits of the United States. August.

Yellow Egg (Magnum Bonum Yellow)—Very large and beautiful; yellow; flesh deep yellow, a little coarse for cooking; vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

Yellow Gage (Prince's Yellow Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin, golden yellow; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary and melting. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

Japan Plums.

This race is as distinct from our European and Native varieties as is the Le Conte Pear from the Bartlett. The trees somewhat resemble the vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw Plum type, but the foliage is large and quite distinct. Some are hardy as far north as where the Wild Goose succeeds and for the South they open up a new era in plum culture. There are quite a number of varieties but the confusion in nomenclature as given by the importers is so great that we select only those that are distinct and well proven, and combining the excellencies of their class.

Abundance—A remarkable fruit; unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree—equalling in thrift and beauty Kieffer pear, which it *even excels* in early and profuse bearing. It is exceedingly hardy. Its propensity for early bearing is such that it loads in the nursery row, bending the limbs with the weight of fruit until they sometimes break, and this is the case *every year*—the curculio having no effect upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub the same as with the Spaulding. The fruit is large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy. Stone small, parting from the flesh readily. Its season is *very early,* ripening in advance of other varieties, which also makes it of special value.

Botan—Large, round with pointed apex; skin, yellow ground with heavily washed purplish carmine, and darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, with apricot flavor, quality best. A strong, vigorous, hardy tree; very productive and the earliest Japan plum for market yet tested. June and July.

Burbank—An exceedingly valuable sort that is proving a great favorite among all planters. A very vigorous grower, usually producing a crop second year after transplanting. Color exceedingly brilliant, crimson purple; very handsome and rich in flavor. Hardy; one of the best for both garden and market. August.

Willard—Medium in size, spherical in general outline but prominently cornered or angled, never pointed, the sinus very slight but stem cavity deep; color dark clear red with many minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet, and of fair quality; freestone. A strong vigorous and hardy tree, productive, and the earliest market Japan plum yet tested in the north, ripening in central New York late in July.

Select Peaches.

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit, and the facility with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make peach growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes. It should be remembered that peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly to remove dead branches and let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood.

"F" Indicates Freestone. "C" Indicates Cling.

Alexander (F)—Originated near Mt. Pulaski, Ill. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripens two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

Amsden (C)—Originated at Carthage, Mo., in 1882. Medium size, skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; ripens with the Alexander and closely resembles that variety, but some think it a little higher flavored.

Barnard's Early (C)—(Yellow Alberg) Medium to large; yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. One of the very best yellow fleshed peaches. First to middle of September.

Champion (F)—It first attracted attention by the regularity of its bearing in a region not adapted to peach culture. The crowning event in its history was the production of a full crop in 1890, when the peach crop was a universal failure. Many specimens have measured 10 inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other early varieties; skin creamy white with red cheek, strikingly handsome. It ripens at Nokomis, Ill., about August 5th. It is hardy, productive, early, the largest size, highest flavored and best shipper of the early peaches and the only perfect freestone.

Crosby (F)—This iron-clad peach originated at Billerica, Mass., about 1875, and a few trees were distributed through Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire, after which the originator died, and propagation and distribution were discontinued; however, the constant bearing of these trees for nine years, often when all others have failed, has brought the hardiness and value of this variety to public attention, and the demand for trees has become enormous from those who know it best. The tree is of the low, spreading, willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chili, Wager, and others of that class of hardy peaches; however, it is even more dwarf than these, and often the entire product of a tree, two bushels or even more, can be picked by a man standing on the ground. The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam on the blossom end, bright orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side, of beautiful appearance, and not so acid as most yellow peaches of the Crawford class. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford, or about with Old Mixon, a good family peach at all times, and, on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts, in a season of abundance; however, when it is considered that its fruit buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring, its special value is apparent; a fine yellow peach to supply the market when there are no others. If you want to be sure of peaches every year, plant Crosby.

Crawford's Early (F)—A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted. First of September.

Crawford's Late (F)—Fruit of large size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Early Canada (C)—Originated at Jordan, Canada. As early as the earliest. Of good size, of firm quality, and handsome appearance. Its earliness, origin, and the fact that the flesh cleaves from the stone almost as freely as with the later varieties, creates an unusual demand for trees of this variety.

Early Rivers (F)—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting with a remarkable rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. One of the finest of all peaches for home use or near-by market.

Early York (C) Serrated Early York, Early Purple—Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender.

Elberta (F)—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe July; an excellent shipping variety.

Foster (F)—Originated near Boston, Mass. Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with early Crawford. Very handsome.

Garfield or Brigdon (F)—A new peach; originated in Cayuga Co., N.Y. Flesh yellow very rich and juicy; color deep orange red. Middle of September.

Globe (F)—A rapid vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer: fruit very large, globular

in form ; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson towards the pit or stone ; quality good ; very rich and luscious. September and October.

Hill's Chili (F)—Tree very hardy, slow grower, great bearer ; excellent ; late. Last of September.

Honest John (F)—Medium to large ; yellow ; flesh yellow, of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of September.

Jacque's Rareripe (F)—Very large, deep yellow ; has a high reputation. Last of August.

Large Early York (F)—Large, white, with red cheek, fine grained and very juicy ; rich and delicious ; vigorous and productive ; one of the best. Last of August.

Mountain Rose (F)—Large ; red ; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent ; one of the best early peaches, ripening with Troth's Early, and much larger and finer than that variety. Should be in every collection. First of August.

Morris White (F)—Medium ; straw color, tinged with red ; juicy and delicious ; productive. Middle of September.

Old Mixon Free (F)—Large ; pale yellow, with a deep red cheek ; tender, rich and good ; one of the best. First to middle of September.

Salway (F)—Fruit large, roundish ; deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish cheek ; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. Esteemed highly as a late showy profitable market sort.

Smock (F)—Large size ; light orange yellow, with red cheek ; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and free from the stone. Ripens in October.

Steven's Rareripe (F)—New, and said to be producing remarkable crops in the vicinity of the Hudson river, which are sold at very high rates ; fruit resembles an enlarged Old Mixon Free, being of very high color and very beautiful. Very productive and free from disease. Commences to ripen immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three or four weeks. Last of September and first of October.

Stump the World (F)—Very large, roundish ; skin white, with a bright red cheek ; flesh white, juicy and good. End of September.

Tyhurst Seedling (F)—This is a peach that has been thoroughly tested in the County of Essex, and has proved to be one of the most hardy and profitable sorts grown in that great peach district. It is very hardy in fruit bud, thus enabling it to withstand more severe cold during winter and give a crop of fruit when nearly all other sorts fail. One grower refused an offer of $10,000.00 for his crop of peaches in 1892, most of which was Tyhurst Seedling. This grower says it is the peach that he has made his money out of, as he can depend upon it giving a good crop nearly every year. The tree is of a low, spreading, willowy habit of growth. The fruit is of medium size ; ripens between early and late Crawfords ; quite round ; bright yellow, sometimes splashed or streaked with carmine on the sunny side ; pit very small ; flesh of very fine quality ; not excelled in this respect by any other yellow fleshed peach, either when eaten out of hand or canned. More quarts of fruit can be put up from this variety than from any other with which we are acquainted, on account of its round form and small pit. There are many localities in Ontario where the Crawfords, Foster, and other sorts fail to produce a crop of fruit on account of the severe cold of winter and early spring injuring the fruit buds to such an extent that fruit cannot be grown more than one year out of four or five. Where this is true, the "Tyhurst" can be grown with the expectation of getting three or four crops of the "Tyhurst" to one of the Crawford, Foster, etc.

Wager (F)—Large, yellow, more or less colored in the sun ; juicy and of a fair flavor. While the highest quality cannot be claimed for this fruit, the trees have such remarkable vigor and vitality that they not only produce fruit in great quantities, but produce it with a degree of certainty and regularity which is quite unusual. These facts commend it to all planters for market, canning and drying purposes. Last of August.

Wheatland (F)—Originated with D. S. Rogers, near Rochester, N.Y. Mr. R., who has large orchards including the leading sorts, thinks this the finest of all. Fruit large ; color golden yellow, with crimson tint ; flesh firm and of fine quality. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Yellow Rareripe (F)—Large ; deep yellow, dotted with red ; melting, juicy, with a rich flavor. Ripens one week later than Crawford's Early. Closely resembles Jacques' Rareripe.

Select Apricots.

A delicious fruit of the plum series, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops, ripening in July and August.

Breda—Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. First of August.

Early Golden (Dubois)—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Harris—New. Remarkable for its size, beauty, and productiveness. The original tree stood in Geneva, in the garden of Edwin Harris, for whom it is named. It was probably brought here from England or France. The tree grew to a height of over twenty feet, and has borne three or four bushels of fruit in one season. It is very hardy, having gone through our most severe winters without damage. This variety is a very strong grower and bears early, in some cases producing fruit in two years from planting. The Harris Apricot is of the finest quality and in size one of the largest known. Color when ripe, a rich yellow with a faint blush on the sunny side. It is a freestone and usually begins to ripen by the 20th of July, and often ahead of all other native apricots or peaches in this region. The owner of a large apricot orchard near Geneva esteems it as the best he has in all respects. He usually obtains from $1.75 to $2.00 per peck basket for the fruit sold to retailers. It is superior to the California fruit; of finer color and much better quality.

Montgamit—Large, early; one of the best. Flesh firm, juicy and excellent. The best for eating out of hand. Tree very productive, and promises to become a great favorite.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Peach—Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and highly flavored.

Russian Apricots.

We are prepared to furnish the following varieties.

Alexander. **Alexis.** **Budd.** **Catherine**
Gibb. **Nicholas.**

Nectarines.

This is a delicious, smooth-skin fruit, much resembling the Peach, of which it is only a distinct variety. It is subject to the attacks of the Curculio, and the same treatment is recommended as is necessary to secure the Plum in perfection. They are budded on the Peach stock, and sold at the age of one year, being then from three to four feet in height.

Boston—Large size; bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh sweet and pleasant; a freestone variety. August.

Downton—One of the best; large, greenish white, with a dark red cheek: flesh greenish white, rich and highly flavored. Freestone.

Early Violet (Violet Hative)—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek, flesh pale green; melting, rich and highly flavored; freestone. Last of August.

Quinces.

The Quince is generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in a deep, rich soil and is benefited by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities. The Quince is usually sold at the age of two or three years, and is from three to four feet in height.

Value for Market.

The fruit is very profitable, as it requires but little space, and is very productive. Planted at ten feet apart each way, we have 430 trees per acre. A low estimate of the yield of an acre of Quinces would be 200 to 250 bushels which at a very low price would bring more than $500.

Apple or Orange—Large; bright golden yellow. One of the best and most desirable quinces in cultivation.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very productive, surpassing any other variety in this respect; bears abundantly while young, flesh cooks as tender as the apple, and without hard spots or cores.

Meech's Prolific—A valuable new quince, remarkable for its early and regular bearing and great productiveness. The fruit is of good size and form, and beautiful color; it is shaped like a handsome pear, with smooth, fine skin, of bright orange yellow; flesh very fragrant, delicious and tender. Unsurpassed for cooking.

Rea's (Rea's Mammoth)—We consider this the *best of all the quinces.* The largest and in every respect the finest variety of the quince. A strong grower, very productive.

Select Grapes.

The grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be grown by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still it yields its graceful bunches, and luscious, blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but grapes are to be had only through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to point out a few essential points in its successful culture, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

Soils—Good grapes are grown on various soils; sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, however, and always bear in mind a sunny exposure is preferable. In order to bring this fruit to perfection, it must have an abundance of sun. Hillsides that are often difficult to utilize and in fact unsuitable for other crops are good for grapes.

Crops—Vines should be planted eight to sixteen feet apart. A top dressing of manure in the spring will benefit them greatly, and in order to secure good results annual and careful pruning is needed. A Vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength. To secure the best results, beginning with a vine two or three years old, such as we deliver, allow it to grow the first year without pruning. In the fall, when the wood is thoroughly ripe, prune severely, cutting back nearly to the ground, bearing in mind you should never cut too close to the bud, but leave an inch or two of wood beyond. In this first pruning, not more than three or four buds should remain. The following spring these buds should again be reduced, allowing only two of them to throw out shoots. By fall these will have attained a good growth, but should be cut back to about four feet, and the spring following these two shoots may be fastened horizontally to the lower part of the trellis. The uprights should be from ten to twelve inches apart, and more buds than this should not be allowed to grow. It is not advisable to let the vine bear too heavily at first, as an over-crop is usually a disastrous one. In the fall, when the leaves have fallen and the wood is thoroughly ripe, the upright canes may be cut back to two or three buds, and this treated as the previous year. Following this system each year will bring an abundance of well matured fruit, and keep the vine healthy and strong. In order to illustrate this method, we give you a cut of a vine properly cared for.

Gathering and Keeping - Grapes for keeping to be used in their fresh state should be allowed to remain upon the vines until perfectly matured, but not much longer. Pick them when perfectly dry. Let them stand in open baskets or boxes for about ten days, in a cool, dry room; and after sorting out all decayed or imperfect berries, pack them in shallow boxes and cover closely. Use no paper, but basswood or elm boxes, if convenient. Pine and other resinous wood should not be used, as they flavor the fruits disagreeably. After packing keep the boxes where it is both cool and dry. Under careful management some varieties may be kept until spring.

Class 1.—Black Grapes.

Barry (Rogers' No. 43)—Bunch large but rather short; berries large, roundish, much like Black Hamburg; delicate, sweet and tender. Ripens with Concord. Vine vigorous and productive. One of the largest and finest of Rogers' Hybrids.

Champion—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all; succeeds in all sections, and this makes it a valuable market grape.

Clinton—Bunches small and very compact; Berries small with sprightly flavor; when thoroughly ripe is a good table grape, and keeps well.

Concord—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of highest quality, is one of the most popular market grapes.

Eaton—Leaf large, thick, leathery, covered on the under side with a thick brownish-yellow down. Bunch very large, weighing 12 to 25 ounces; compact, often double shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; adheres firmly to the stem. Seeds large, from one to four; skin thin, but tough, with no bad taste when eaten close; pulp quite large, tender, dissolving easily in the mouth. Very juicy, as good or better quality than the Concord, much less of the native odor. Ripens with Concord or a little earlier.

Early Ohio—Briefly, its points of merit are extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness, and it is of much better quality than most early grapes. The berry is black, one size smaller than Concord, firm in texture, of a spicy, pleasant flavor, and hangs to the stem with a persistency that makes its shipping qualities of the highest order. The vine is thrifty, a strong rapid grower, fully as much so as the Concord, an abundant bearer. Its exceeding earliness, along with its other good qualities, makes it a decided acquisition and will push it at once into popular favor with all who grow grapes for profitable marketing.

Herbert (Rogers' 44) Bunch rather long, but compact; berry large, tender, sweet and rich; early and productive. A handsome variety, and one of the best of the Rogers' in quality.

Merrimac (Rogers' 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest and best of the Rogers' sorts.

Moore's Early—Raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy; has never been covered in winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero without injury, and it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford, and twenty before the Concord.

St. Hilaire—A chance seedling, found growing at St. Hilaire, Que. This grape is valuable, especially on account of its extreme hardiness and good qualities, and is unquestionably the leading grape for Quebec, having succeeded at points in that Province where other kinds have failed entirely. The bunch is medium in size, compact and shouldered. The berry is of good size; flesh tender, juicy, with a peculiar flavor. We recommend this variety for the cold sections.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, slight pulp at center, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Regarded as one of the best of the black varieties, and on account of the size and beauty is very valuable for market.

Worden—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor. Destined to become very popular for the vineyard and garden.

Class II.—Red or Purplish Grapes.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round, color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor, much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive. Like the others of Mr. Rogers' Hybrids, this variety is liable to mildew in cold, damp locations, and is not suited to the extreme north.

Brighton Our experience with the vine and fruit of the Brighton has convinced us more and more thoroughly of its superiority as a family grape. Its remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine, large compact bunches, rich wine shade of the ripened berry, delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor, are combined qualities that are not united to such a degree in any other sort with which we are acquainted. It ripens a week to ten days before the Delaware, and bears most abundantly; having thick, large foliage, it is enabled to withstand the heat of the summer, and being a vigorous grower, it exhibits extreme hardiness, and is enabled to endure the winter in extreme localities. We commend this sort especially as a standard variety for the vineyard or garden.

Brilliant—The coming great early, red market and table grape. This is a seedling of Lindley crossed by Delaware. The vine is healthy, vigorous and hardy, having endured the winters of New York and Ohio with impunity. It ripens with the Delaware, is very prolific, berries and clusters as large as Concord, compact, translucent red, similar to Delaware, quality about the same as Delaware, with less pulp, seeds one to three, skin thin and tough, berries adhere firmly to peduncle, making it a splendid early market grape, suitable for long shipments, and it will command the highest price. It makes a fine white or amber wine.

Delaware—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before the Isabella.

Gærtner (Rogers' No. 14)—Bunch large; berry very large, round; skin thick, color a beautiful light red, with bloom; fruit almost transparent; pulp tender, sweet, pleasant, rich. The most showy grape in our collection. Vine vigorous and productive. Desirable either for the garden or vineyard.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berry medium to large, round; color a rich shade of red, rendering it a very handsome and attractive grape; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware; vine vigorous and productive. It sometimes fails to set a full crop. We regard it as one of the best grapes in our collection.

Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose, as the fruit does not always set well; berry medium, brownish red; flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford. A desirable garden variety.

Requa (Rogers' No. 28)—A fine table grape. Vine tolerably vigorous, and quite productive; bunch large, shouldered; berry medium sized, roundish; skin thin; flesh tender and sweet with a trace of native flavor; color bronzy green, assuming a dull red at maturity; season middle of September.

Salem (No. 52)—Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as the Delaware, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years; keeps well.

Vergennes—This is a chance seedling found in the garden of Mr. William E. Green, Vergennes, Vt. Foliage downy and free from mildew; very productive; clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stems; color light amber, flavor rich and delicious, flesh meaty and tender. Ripens as early as Hartford Prolific, and is an excellent late keeper.

Woodruff Red—Bunches and berries very large and handsome, sweet and of fair quality; a strong and vigorous grower and of iron-clad hardiness.

Wyoming Red—An extra early red grape, resembling the Delaware in appearance, but double in size and ten days earlier. Bunch small, compact and handsome; berry medium, bright red; skin thin and firm, flesh sweet, a little foxy, but not enough to be objectionable. Much in demand as an early profitable grape.

Class III—White Grapes.

Colerain—A seedling of Concord. It has been carefully tested in various parts of the country, and so far the verdict is "there is none better." Color green, with delicate white bloom; flesh very juicy and remarkably sweet, fairly vinous; one small seed to the berry as a rule. Ripens with or a little before Moore's Early, and hangs on the vine until frost without dropping berries from the bunch. Wherever tested it has proven free from rot and mildew; a vigorous grower, abundant bearer and perfectly hardy.

Diamond—A white grape recently introduced, and undoubtedly very valuable. A cross between Concord and Iona. A vigorous grower, with leaf resembling Concord, very free from mildew. Bunch large, well filled, moderately compact, berry about size of Concord; flesh melting and juicy, sweet to the centre, and free from foxiness; skin thin, but sufficiently tough to bear packing and handling well. Ripens about with Delaware. Very productive.

Empire State—The Empire State is a seedling of the Hartford Prolific, fertilized with the Clinton. A good grower and fruiter in every respect. Bunches large, from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium size, roundish oval; color white with very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick, white bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, continuing a long time in use. Vine hardy.

Geneva—White; described as good size bunch and berry; pulp tender, sweet; skin thick, tough; a good keeper, fine quality. Vine hardy.

Green Mountain—Color greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly sweet; contains but one or two seeds, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb. This extra early delicious grape originated in the mountains of Vermont, has been tested for several seasons and is proving the very earliest white grape known, while the quality is superb, the vine hardy, vigorous and productive.

Lady—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch medium; berry medium to large; skin thin; color light greenish yellow, with white bloom; pulp tender, sweet and pleasant. Vine hardy and vigorous. A valuable early white grape. Ripens with Hartford Prolific.

Niagara—"This new white grape originated at Lockport, N.Y., in 1868, and is a cross between the Concord and Cassidy; first fruiting in 1872; it has since regularly borne large crops of fine fruit. The vine is a remarkably strong grower and very hardy; the leaves are thick and leathery and dark glossy green; bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries as large or larger than Concord, and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the centre; ripens before Concord."

Pocklington—Bunch medium to large; berry large, round, of a rich yellow color; flesh pulpy, juicy, and of good quality; ripens at the time of the Concord; vines vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Though not of the highest quality, it is considered a very valuable and reliable variety, and is constantly growing in favor.

Select Currants.

Ripe just before raspberries are gone, and continuing in prime order for several weeks, there is no more useful fruit than the currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows four feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder from a small coarse bag over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling, if the *powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.*

But few realize the value of planting currants largely. Such plants as we deliver, *two years old and once transplanted*, give a quick return, and the market for this fruit is always open.

If you would lessen the attacks of the currant worm on the red varieties, it is a good idea to plant them alternately with the black, as the worm does not trouble the black varieties.

Black Champion—A new variety from England ; has been tested for several years in this country, and proves one of the best black currants yet introduced ; excellent quality and flavor ; a strong grower and very productive.

Black Naples—Very large ; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine ; very productive.

Belle de St. Giles—As large as cherry and four times as productive. The best of twenty new varieties imported by us from Europe for testing ; leading all other red varieties in productiveness so much that we consider it will be the most profitable currant in cultivation for market.

Cherry—Very large ; deep red ; rather acid ; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific—Originated in Chautauqua County, N.Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be twice as prolific as the Cherry ; red in color. Universally commended by those who have seen or had experience with it. A great acquisition.

La Versaillaise—Very large ; red ; bunch long ; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific Black—A new English variety. The fruit is large, and of superior quality ; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Prince Albert—Berry large, immense bearer as a late red currant. Its heavy cropping qualities and late bearing make it very valuable.

The North Star Currant—The points of excellence are its hardiness, vigorous growth of wood, early fruiting and great productiveness. The average growth during an extremely dry season on light gravelly soil, was from thirty to thirty-six inches. The size of the berry averages one-half inch in diameter, and the length of the fruit cluster frequently measures five and six inches, and averages over four and one-half inches. It has a naked stem which attaches the cluster to the wood and allows the fruit to be readily picked. It is superior in quality, rich in flavor, and much less acid than old sorts.

Victoria—The newest of all black varieties, and undoubtedly a leader in this class. For description and cut see "Specialties" at front of catalogue.

White Grape—Very large ; yellowish white ; sweet, or very mild acid ; excellent quality and valuable for the table. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive.

White Imperial—This is the finest white currant grown and is coming in demand greatly. Bunches long, fruit very large and of a mild, pleasant flavor. Valuable on account of its productiveness.

Gooseberries.

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality and unlike the latter are not subject to mildew.

Downing—Large size, oval, greenish white ; plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots ; foliage heavy, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew ; bears most abundantly and is profitable for market and home use. The best of all the American varieties.

Golden Prolific—This promising new variety is an American seedling of the English type. It is perfectly hardy, a good grower and unusually free from mildew. Its foliage is a dark glaucus green, wood in the young state extremely spiny, being very distinct in this respect. Fruit large, deep golden yellow, making it decidedly handsome and attractive ; quality excellent, and heavy fruiter.

Houghton's Seedling—A vigorous American sort; very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet and of delicious flavor.

Smith's Improved (Smith's Seedling)—One of the largest American varieties of value, oval form, light green when ripe; sweet and excellent. Plant vigorous, healthy and hardy. Raised from seed by Dr. Smith of Vermont.

English Varieties.

There are very few of these that succeed here on account of their liability to mildew. The following varieties are believed to be exempt from this drawback, and we therefore offer them, believing that they will meet every requirement.

Crown Bob—Large, roundish, oval, red, hairy; of first quality.

Industry—Large, oval; dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable. Although this is a foreign variety, it has succeeded admirably on our grounds, where it has fruited extensively for several years. We can confidently recommend it, both for the garden of the amateur and the market plantation. The plant is remarkably vigorous and productive, and the fruit large, beautiful and of excellent quality. Where shoots are left long, they fruit to the very tips. We regard it as, on the whole, the best foreign Gooseberry ever introduced.

Keepsake—A new English variety of high merit. For description and cut see "Specialties" at front of catalogue.

Whitesmith—Large, roundish oval; yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality.

Select Raspberries.

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits. Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season for ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should not be less than four feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. If the location is so much exposed that the plants are inclined to kill down seriously, they may be bent over in the fall, on mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills and covered sufficiently to keep them down until spring. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up frequently.

Class 1.—Red and Yellow Varieties.

Columbian Red Raspberry—The greatest raspberry in existence. Original plant bore over 28 quarts of fruit last season. Plant, a giant in growth, very hardy; fruit large, dark red, rich, juicy and delicious flavor. Excels all others for canning. Fruit does not drop from bush. A splendid shipping variety. Has produced over 8,000 quarts to the acre. Two first premiums at Western New York Fairs, 1894.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market)—Large, conical; deep, rich, crimson, firm; of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive. "I regard it as the best raspberry for general culture."—Chas. Downing. "Now regarded by careful and experienced horticulturists as the best raspberry in existence for general cultivation. I have it in a specimen bed with twenty-five other kinds, and it surpasses all others."—E. P. Roe.

Golden Queen—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a *rich golden yellow*. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinkle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower, and hardy enough even for the extreme Northern latitudes, having stood uninjured when even the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

Loudon—A new red raspberry of great promise. For description and cut see "Specialties" at front of catalogue.

Marlboro—Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Plant vigorous and productive. The first berries ripen quite early, but the entire crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.

Royal Church—Originated in Ohio ten years ago; has been thoroughly tested on originator's grounds and at a majority of the State Experimental Stations, not one unfavorable report has been made. Very productive, over 150 berries have been counted on a single stem; average ⅞ to 15-16 inch in diameter; 100 berries weigh 11 ounces; has but few seeds, produces no small berries; does not crumble in picking. Exceedingly delicious, aromatic and sprightly; excellent for table, canning, jellies, etc. Canes are large; vigorous grower, thorns few and small; perfectly hardy wherever it has been tested. Royal Church is earlier than Cuthbert, yet continues longer in bearing. It combines the large size and superior quality of the best foreign varieties with the vigor, hardiness and productiveness of our native varieties.

Prof. L. B. Taft, of the Michigan Agricultural College, in his bulletin says: "Of the red varieties Royal Church is one of the most promising. It is hardy to the tips. I am well pleased with it."

Prof. H. E. VanDeman, United States Pomologist of Washington, D.C., says: "Royal Church is one of the best of the red varieties. The fruiting branches are long and heavily loaded with green and ripe fruit. Berry large, round, juicy and of rich flavor."

Strawberry-Raspberry—This is a singular fruit and interesting only as a novelty, and we catalogue it simply on account of its attractive features for the amateur. For profit we regard it of no value.

Shaffer's Colossal—Colossal both in bush and berry. Carries to market well; excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning. Berry dark crimson in color and excellent in quality; a very valuable variety. Does not sucker, but roots from tips like Black Caps.

Turner—A comparatively new red variety from Illinois, which is proving wonderfully successful in Northern latitudes. Very productive and hardy, of good size; light handsome red, and of fine flavor. Its success in extreme localities must render it of great value. We believe that there is no other sort except the Cuthbert which will stand so much cold without injury.

Class II.—Black Caps.

Conrath—Among new Black Raspberries there is probably none that stands so high to-day as the new Conrath. Experiment stations all over Canada and the United States have been testing it, and in every case it has proved its adaptability to almost any and all districts. Its points of merit are these: It is ready for market from ten days to two weeks in advance of Gregg, thus making it a very early berry. For hardiness, thriftiness, and productiveness Conrath has no equal among Black Raspberries. It is a sure cropper from the fact that its roots penetrate the ground like those of a pear tree, therefore it will withstand drouth and even in dry seasons produce a crop of luscious fruit. The berry does not diminish in size as the season advances, but the last picking shows just as good specimens of the fruit as the first. Conrath bears young, and in two years from planting you can have bushes four feet high and like young peach trees. (See Specialties).

Gregg—Of great size, fine quality, very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it.

Hilborn—Originated in Canada, hardy, vigorous and productive, and has hardy blossoms. The fruit is about the size of the Gregg, jet black and of the best quality. Nearly everyone says, "That is the best black cap I ever tasted." It ripens nearly a week later than Tyler or Souhegan, and bears a long time. Fully sustains all claims ever made for it, and is the best second early black cap; should be in every home garden. (See Specialties).

Mammoth Cluster—Large size, black or dark purplish black; very juicy, high flavored and delicious; perfectly hardy, and sufficiently firm to bear transportation to the most distant market. Of all the raspberries of this class this has proved one of the most valuable and worthy of general cultivation.

Ohio—A very strong-growing hardy sort ; fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster ; more productive than any other variety, and one of the most, if not the most valuable for market ; also much esteemed for drying.

Souhegan—A new variety, commended very highly as a market sort by those who have grown it. Said to be enormously productive, perfectly hardy and free from disease of any kind.

Blackberries.

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted for garden use in rows six feet apart, with plants four feet apart in the rows ; for market, in rows eight feet apart, with plants three feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as raspberries.

Agawam—Ripens earlier than other kinds, and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy.

Erie - A new variety from Northern Ohio ; plant a vigorous grower, berry large, round and of a high quality.

Lovett's Best—A thoroughly reliable blackberry of large size, with a cane of iron-clad hardiness. Lovett's Best unites not only these two invaluable properties in an eminent degree, but possesses in addition the merits of ripening early, great productiveness, entire freedom from disease, and double or rose blossom ; strong, vigorous growth of cane ; extra high quality ; jet black permanent color, and fine appearance. Either for profitable market growing or for the home garden it is without an equal. It has now been fruited in almost every State in the Union, and its hardiness and other valuable properties conclusively proved by practical field tests.

Snyder—Extremely hardy ; enormously productive ; medium size ; no hard sour core ; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short.

Taylor's Prolific—A new variety of the greatest value. It is so extremely hardy as to have stood 30 deg. below zero unharmed. Berries large (nearly as large as Kittatinny), and of the highest quality. Canes of strong, spreading growth, and in productiveness it is simply remarkable, fully equalling in this respect the Snyder. It ripens with Kittatinny. The editor of the *Indiana Farmer* in speaking of this variety says : " Never have we seen such masses of fruit growing on vines before. The strong stalks were literally bent down to the ground with the weight that was upon them."

The Eldorado—Originated in Western Ohio, and was first brought to notice by E. M. Buechly, Greenville, Ohio. It was offered for sale for the first time in the Spring of 1894. It is highly recommended by a number of Experiment Stations, and by H. E. VanDeman, U. S. Pomologist, in his annual reports for 1891 and '92. He describes it as follows : " Fruit medium to large, oblong conical, irregular, with very large drupes, small seeds and core. Quality excellent." Its merits are GOOD SIZE, EXTRA FINE QUALITY, EXTREME HARDINESS and GREAT PRODUCTIVENESS ; a rare combination not found so far in any other blackberry. W. J. Green says : " Blackberries were much injured by the cold winter none but the hardiest escaping. A new variety just introduced, called the 'Eldorado,' passed through the winter quite as well as Snyder."

Wachusett Thornless—Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet and good, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. It is a good keeper, ships well, and is therefore valuable as a market berry. The plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soils, and to bear heavy crops where other varieties have failed. It is also very hardy and FREE FROM THORNS.

Dewberry, or Running Blackberry.

Lucretia—The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is often one-and-a-half inches long by one inch in diameter ; soft, sweet, and luscious throughout, without any hard centre or core. As the dewberry roots only from the tips and does not sprout like blackberries, this will be much more desirable for garden culture, and the trailing habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished in cold climates where that precaution may be necessary.

Improved Dwarf Juneberry.

The Juneberry is one of the most valuable berries. The wood is hard and firm, and endures the extremes of the climate without injury. Its leaves are a dark, glossy green. The plant propagates from suckers. The flowers appear about the same time as those of the apple. The fruit is borne in clusters like the currant, and ripens in June. Its size equals the wild gooseberry; shape, round; color, reddish purple at first, and becomes a bluish black when fully ripened. Its flavor approaches the huckleberry, a mild, very rich sub-acid. Perfectly hardy, not being injured by wet, cold or dry weather, and needs no special treatment.

Strawberries.

First of the small fruits in the month of June comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing strawberry. The profits which result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Plant in March, April, May, September and October, in good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure, muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc., are the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows, 15 inches apart in row, for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut, unless troubled with the white grub. Cultivate clean; mulch late in the fall, uncover crown early in spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure.

Strawberries are something that require skilled care in handling them. Many dealers in nursery stock and seedsmen are wholly ignorant of the great need of properly packing them in a manner that will insure their safe delivery and in good condition. So careful are we in this respect, realizing that the strawberry plant cannot stand being shut up in a tight box for any length of time, that we never send them in our regular tree cases. All orders given us for strawberries are sent either by mail or express according to the size of the order. If you have a package of strawberries coming by mail, you should care for them promptly, and if unable to plant them immediately, unpack them, removing the moss, and heel them in a cool place where the ground is damp. As we use extra care in handling this class of stock, with a desire to land them in the best possible condition, we trust those favoring us with their patronage will assist us to accomplish this end by giving their plants such prompt attention as strawberries require.

Strawberry Blossoms. Very Important. Read!!

The blossoms of all varieties which we have catalogued are *perfect* except a few which we have marked "imp." meaning *imperfect*. These are void of stamens and in order to bear fruit must have the *perfect* varieties near them so that the pollen can be carried to the imperfect flowers by the bees. About one row of *perfect* varieties to every fifth or sixth of *imperfect* would be the proper proportion, and when planted in this manner the imperfect sorts become most prolific.

Belmont—This variety thrives best on a deep rich soil. Fruit oblong in form, crimson in color; very firm and of high quality. Foliage dark green. Very good. Season medium.

Bisel—Magnificent market variety—seedling of Wilson, partaking of the firmness, immense productiveness and other good qualities of its parent, added to very large size, excellent quality, and superior health and vigor of plant—*mid-season.*

Bubach (Imp.)—Strong, rampant grower, like the Crescent, only making plants and foliage of twice the size; healthy and free from rust; very productive of large, bright scarlet berries, rather soft, and of fair quality; ripens early, and succeeds either on light or heavy soil; a valuable market variety.

Charles Downing—Large, conical, crimson; flesh firm, of fine flavor and good quality; plant healthy, vigorous and productive.

Crawford—The plant is large and stocky, usually free from rust; a luxuriant grower and abundant bearer; blossom perfect, very strongly staminate; fruit very large and usually of regular form; first berries are sometimes slightly flattened or triangular, but never coxcombed or misshapen; it has a smooth surface and is of beautiful red color, ripening without white ends. The seeds are even with the surface, or slightly raised; this, with its firm flesh, enables it to endure handling and carrying with but little damage.

Crescent Seedling (Imp.)—Medium, conical, bright scarlet, very uniform in size. A beautiful berry, commencing to ripen with Wilson's Albany, and continuing in fruit longer. The plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground to the exclusion of weeds and grass. It appears alike at home on all soils.

Cumberland Triumph—A magnificent variety; berries immense; fine perfect form, and of fine flavor. Plant very vigorous and productive.

Cyclone—Another *early* variety, which is claimed by careful growers to be the most productive and best early sort for market. The *Rural New Yorker* praises it. It seems to do well on light land.

Glen Mary—A late variety. We have the best authority for saying that it is very productive of immense, delicious berries.

W. F. Allen, of Salisbury, Maryland, editor of *The Strawberry Culturist,* writes: "For size, productiveness and quality, the Glen Mary has no equal. One quarter of an acre yielded 320 quarts at a single picking, and over 3,000 quarts for the season, without any petting or special attention whatever. Twelve berries filled a quart."

Glendale—As a late profitable market berry, this is the very best in many sections; large, oblong—conic, scarlet, and very firm but rather acid; a strong grower and productive.

Greenville (Imp.)—Is an accidental seedling found on the fruit farm of E. M. Buechly, near Greenville, O., where the writer found it in the spring of '83. It fruited so successfully the first season after starting that he propagated it in a small way and tried it further. After a fair trial it was found so valuable that he has for the last two years planted more of it than all other sorts together. Berries of large size, good quality, medium texture, very productive, season medium to late, color very even and fine, plants very vigorous and free from rust. Geo. C. Butz, Horticulturist, Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, says of the Greenville: "This is a new berry of many excellent points, and will compare favorably with any sort upon the market. The foliage is free from rust; the flowers very large and pistillate. The berries are very large, much like Sharpless in shape, but unlike it that it ripens evenly. It is very sweet and of good quality. The berry is equally good for market and home.

Haverland (Imp.)—Large, healthy, vigorous growing plant; very productive; fruit large, conical, with slight neck, uniform in size and shape; bright red; firm.

Jewell (Imp.)—A native of Connecticut; makes so few runners that it is hard to propagate; when planted in rich deep soil and given the highest culture, they make wonderful big hills, and produce enormous crops of very large berries, of deep glossy scarlet color, that makes a most attractive appearance.

Kentucky—A native of Kentucky; very large, bright scarlet, sweet and delicious; ripens about a week later than most varieties; fruit firm; a fine market sort; plant hardy and very productive; valuable for the late market.

Lenning's White—The best white variety. It is highly perfumed and of exquisite quality, but not very prolific. Valued for preserving.

Lovett—The business berry on all soil from heavy clay to light sand. Berry roundish, large, very firm, handsome and productive—quality good—*mid-season.*

Manchester (Imp.)—Size large, color scarlet, flesh pink, firm but melting, with a rich sub acid juice, and a decided aromatic flavor. Plant robust and very productive; quality very good to best.

Miami—Originated in Ohio. Large to very large; rich, dark red; very solid and meaty; plant vigorous and produces plenty of big berries.

Mrs. Cleveland (Imp.)—A new strawberry from Ohio, and supposed to be a seedling of Cumberland. It is very promising, but its pale color is rather against it as a market berry. The plant is large, of vigorous growth and a good bearer. Berry large, uniform in size and shape, pale scarlet color, only moderately firm; quality good. It is greatly praised by those who have grown it at the West, and all unite in declaring it to be of large size and beautiful. Season early.

Parker Earle—A most promising sort; produced in Texas, by crossing Crescent with Munson's No. 3. It does wonderfully well on light, sandy soil, and endures hot weather better than most berries. It has an abundance of leaves, which protects it from late frosts. Is a robust grower with a perfect flower; berries regular, conical, with short neck; a scarlet crimson in color; flesh firm, reddish and quality very good. It is of good size and presents a most attractive appearance in the crate. This is most valuable as a market sort on account of its keeping qualities, for it will show well several days after picking. We saw the Parker Earle fruiting this season when the majority of other sorts had been marketed. Those planting this variety can depend, we believe, on securing a paying crop.

Saunders—A fitting companion of Splendid—very large, firm, handsome and immensely productive—flavor delicious—a fine market variety of Canadian origin.

Sharpless—One of the very largest berries of the entire collection, and has maintained its high reputation for vigor of plant, size of berry, flavor and productiveness; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma; of fine quality, color clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface.

Splendid—Well named—a beauty in shape, size, regularity, bright color, and glossiness—of globular shape, quite firm; quality one of the best of all varieties that are firm enough to ship well; it is said to do well on sandy soils, from its great length of roots *mid-season.*

Van Deman—"*Very early,* large, glossy, firm, delicious, and exceedingly productive" is the general verdict of American Experimental Stations. It should have rich moist dark loam.

Warfield (Imp.)—A variety that is very likely to supersede the Crescent, which it rivals in yield and excels in size, beauty and firmness. Quality pleasant, sub-acid, good. The plant is a vigorous grower, with bright, healthy foliage. One of the few new sorts that has sustained the claims made for it by its introducers, and we can confidently recommend it as one of the most promising for a market berry. Early.

Williams—Plant strong and healthy grower. One of the most productive of market berries. Berry large, broad, conical, deep crimson, good quality, very firm. A very profitable market variety.

Wilson's Albany—Large, conical, dark red, firm, hardy; prolific, rather acid. Succeeds everywhere.

Wm. Belt—Of the largest size—immensely productive—very delicious and handsome, a grand variety for home use. Four times as productive as Sharpless—*medium to late.*

Woolverton—Originated with Mr. John Little, Granton. Plant healthy, vigorous, quite attractive. Berry large, conical, deep red, firm, good quality. Very promising indeed, especially for home use.

We can also furnish the following:

Bidwell.	**Clyde.**	**Kentucky.**	**Ruby.**
Bismarck.	**Jas. Vick.**	**Margaret.**	**Shuckless.**
Brandywine.	**Jessie.**	**Michigan.**	**Triomphe de Grand.**

Mulberries.

The Mulberry furnishes the twofold purpose of ornamental and fruit tree. It is easily cultivated, and requires little or no pruning. It does best planted in a deep, sandy loam.

Downing's Everbearing—Produced from the seed of the Multicaulis. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit 1¼ inches long and ⅝ of an inch in diameter; color blue black, flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly, vinous flavor.

New American—A new variety, forming a beautiful tree; very hardy and productive. Undoubtedly the best of all the Mulberries. Tree a strong grower, with beautiful large leaves and spreading branches; perfectly hardy; bearing annually large crops of delicious berries 1½ inches long and ⅝ inch in diameter, jet black in color

and of a rich, sugary, sprightly vinous flavor, continuing to ripen on the tree for a space of six to eight weeks during July and August.

Russian—A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree of great value, introduced from Russia by the Mennonites; foliage abundant, and said to be very desirable in the culture of silk worms.

Asparagus.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

Cultivation.

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep, and make it very rich with well-rotted barnyard manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and, except near the seashore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Barr's Mammoth—This variety has commanded 35 cents per bunch when other Asparagus was selling for 10 and 15 cents. Stalks very large, frequently an inch in diameter, with few scales. Very tender and succulent.

Columbian White—A choice new variety, producing immense white shoots, which stay white as long as it is fit for use. One of the largest, handsomest and best Asparagus in existence. Considered one of the best for canning.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Palmetto—A very early variety, ready for market in advance of Conover's Colossal. A heavy yielder, and very even and regular in its growth. Average bunches containing fifteen shoots measure thirteen inches in circumference and weigh about two pounds. Very hardy and suitable for either the North or South.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

Early Scarlet—While this is rather a small variety, it is early and may be considered a good sort.

Myatt's Linnæus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor.

Paragon—This is a great improvement on old varieties in every respect, larger stocks and stronger grower, not as acid as other varieties, requiring less sugar; flavor superior.

Victoria—This variety is medium in size, is also an early sort and very tender.

Nut-Bearing Trees.

Almond, Hardshell—A fine hardy variety, with a large, plump, sweet kernel; tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

Almond, Soft or Papershell—This is more desirable than the Hardshell, wherever it will succeed, but is not quite so hardy. Kernel large, sweet and rich.

Butternut, or White Walnut—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

Black Walnut—This is the most valuable of all our timber trees for planting; a rapid grower, producing a large nut. The timber enters more largely into the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware than almost any other, and is prized almost with mahogany.

Chestnut, American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.

Chestnut, Japan - A new variety and valuable. The nut of the Japan Chestnut is very large and meat sweet. It bears early and is prolific. Habit of growth and foliage similar to the Spanish Chestnut.

Chestnut, Spanish—A handsome round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. $25 have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American, and tree not quite as hardy.

English Walnut or Madeira Nut—A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further south it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling, and large quantities of ripe nuts that are annually imported and sold here prove the estimation in which they are held for the table.

Filbert, American—Somewhat smaller than the English variety. Shell very thick; nut of good flavor; hardy.

Filbert, English—This is of the easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly, nut nearly round, rich and of excellent flavor, admired by all for the dessert.

Hickory, Shell Bark—To our taste no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar, rich, nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel.

Pecan—This is a native nut belonging to the (Carya) Hickory Nut family. The tree is of tall growth, and bears abundantly, not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

Figs.

While this species of tree is not hardy enough to stand our climate without protection, still with proper care they may be grown successfully. The best plan is to grow them in tubs or boxes, so they can be removed to the cellar or cold greenhouse in the fall.

If planted in the garden they should be taken up early in November, with a ball of earth attached to the roots, and placed in a cool cellar where they should remain until about the middle or latter part of May; then they can be taken out and transplanted.

The fruiting season for most of them is in August.

Angelique—Size medium; flesh rose colored, with a yellow skin; considered very good.

Early Violet—Small in size, brownish-purple in color; extremely hardy and most productive, thus making it a very desirable variety of this class.

Turkey Large, rich and luscious; brownish-purple in color. This is planted probably more largely than any other variety, on account of its superior flavor.

Ornamental Department.

While most people appreciate well arranged and well kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that *they* can have equally fine grounds. They have tried a few shrubs or roses, perhaps, growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare, unkept grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

How to Plant.

Flower gardens and gravelled walks are beautiful and expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground, have regard to economy of labor; let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them in boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for Summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick or close as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else. Where the ground is wholly given up to trees and shrubs, the ground should be deeply and thoroughly prepared for planting. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top dress with fine manure every Fall and Winter.

Straggling growers, like the Forsythia and Pyrus Japonica, may be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close, compact form. Weigelas and Deutzias should be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different Flowering Shrubs, and clipping, or allowing them to grow naturally.

What to Plant.

A detailed list of desirable ornamental trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of our entire list, but as few have room for all, we here present a list of the most desirable in each class, and refer the reader to the proper places in the catalogue for descriptions of them.

Flowering Trees—**May**—Magnolias in variety, Judas Tree, Horse Chestnuts, Double Flowering Cherry; Peach, Red and White; Cornus, Florida and Weeping, and Red Flg.; Tulip Tree. **June**—White Fringe, Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Thorns in variety, Catalpa Syringæfolia, Lindens in variety, Virgilea Lutea. **July**—American Sweet Chestnut.

Cut-Leaved Trees—Imperial Cut-leaved Alder, Fern-leaved Beech, Cut-leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-leaved Maple.

Purple-Leaved Trees and Shrubs—Purple-leaved Beech, Purple-leaved Berberry, Purple-leaved Birch, Purple-leaved Elm, Purple-leaved Filbert, Purple-leaved Maple, Purple-leaved Oak.

Deciduous Upright Trees—Sugar, Norway and Sycamore Maples; European and Oak-leaved Mountain Ash, American Chestnut, Salisburia, Elm, European and White-leaved Lindens.

Variegated-Leaved Trees and Shrubs—Variegated-leaved Alder, Variegated-leaved Cornus, Variegated-leaved Deutzia, Variegated Honeysuckle, Variegated-leaved Weigelia.

Weeping Trees—Willow Kilmarnock, Birch Cut-leaved Weeping, and Elegans Pendula, and Young's Weeping, European Ash and Mountain Ash, Linden, Dwarf Weeping Cherry, Poplar, Camperdown Elm, Weeping Cornus, and Weeping Mulberry.

Upright Flowering Shrubs—**April**—Daphne Mezereum. **May**—Forsythia, Double Flowering Plum, Azalias, Japan Quince, Spirea Prunifolia, Lilacs in variety, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Cornus Mascula Variegata. **June**—Deutzia Gracilis, Deutzia Crenata flore pleno, Viburnum Plicatum, Snowball, Weigela in variety, White Fringe, Syringa, Golden-leaved and plain, Calycanthus (at intervals through summer), Exochorda Grandiflora, Spirea Van Houtti, Spirea Golden-leaved, Halesia, Japan Globe Flower, Purple Fringe, Deutzia, Candidissima. **July**—Spirea Callosa Alba. **August** and **September**—Altheas in variety, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, Anemone.

Climbing and Trailing Shrubs—Clematis in variety (flower from June to November), Ampelopsis Veitchii, American Ivy, Climbing Honeysuckle in variety (flower all summer), Aristolochia Sypho (flowers in May and June), Akebia Quinata, Bignonia or Trumpet Vine, Wistaria.

Roses—Climbing and Moss, blooming in June; Hybrid Perpetual and Perpetual Moss, blooming at intervals all summer, and Tender Roses, blooming constantly.

Evergreens—Among the Shrubs are Mahonia Aquifolia, yellow blossoms; Rhododendrons, rose, purple and white color; Tree Box, often used for shearing into fantastic shapes; Dwarf Arbor Vitæ; Dwarf or Mountain Pine; hardy and fine colored.

The Norway Spruce and American Arbor Vitæ are the best known of Evergreens. Either as single trees or in hedges they are indispensable. The Black and White Spruce vary in shade of color as their names indicate. The White Pine, light and graceful in its foliage; the Scotch, angular, spreading, irregular, but finely colored; and the Austrian, erect, regular in growth, and bearing upright cones; are well known and desirable. The Balsam Fir is handsome, but loses its foliage—a fatal defect in an Evergreen. The Siberian Arbor Vitæ is an improvement on the common American, for its strong, thick-leaved foliage. The Golden Arbor Vitæ may also be added. The Irish and Swedish Junipers are compact cones of foliage (the latter light in color), and contrast finely with the round-topped trees.

Hedges—The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated. They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens or Shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium-sized plants a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then, with a little care, it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best-kept places.

In the present and constantly-increasing scarcity of timber for fences, we must have some plant of universal adaptation for hedges. There are several which may be used, but we believe that Honey Locust combines all the required qualities. It is perfectly hardy, of strong growth, and will grow in almost any soil. It also readily submits to the necessary pruning, so that it can easily be made to assume any desired shape, and being covered with long, hard and very sharp thorns, makes a close firm, and almost impenetrable barrier, that will turn any ordinary farm stock.

Upright Deciduous Trees.

Alder [Alnus].

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAF [Laciniata Imperialis]—A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy; one of the best lawn trees.

Ash [Fraxinus].

AUCUBA-LEAVED [Aucubæfolia]—A fine tree with variegated gold blotched leaves, valued for planting near purple trees.

EUROPEAN [Excelsior]—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head; pinnate leaves and black buds.

EUROPEAN FLOWERING [Ornus]—Grows from 20 to 30 feet high; flowers greenish white, fringe-like; produced early in June in large clusters at the ends of the twigs.

GOLD-BARKED [Aurea] A conspicuous tree at all times, especially in winter, on account of the yellow bark and twisted branches.

WILLOW-LEAVED [Salicifolia]—A beautiful variety of fine form and rapid growth, having narrow waxy leaves.

PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH.

Beech [Fagus].

EUROPEAN [Sylvatica]—A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

FERN-LEAVED [Heterophylla]—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut foliage.

PURPLE-LEAVED [Purpurea] Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of the beech, this is difficult to transplant; hence, small trees three feet high are preferable.

Birch [Betula].

WHITE BIRCH—A distinct American species, of vigorous rapid growth, with triangular taper-pointed leaves—smooth and glossy. Grows to twenty and thirty feet.

WHITE WEEPING BIRCH, EUROPEAN—A graceful tree, of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective in landscapes.

Catalpa.

SPECIOSA—A variety originating at the West; more uprigh and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa [Syringæfolia], and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree.

SYRINGÆFOLIA—A native of the south. A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with very large heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Late in July.

DOUBLE FLOWERING CHERRY.

TEAS' JAPANESE HYBRID—This is a cross between Catalpa Speciosa and the Japanese Kæmpferi, and in vigorous, upright growth, it surpasses either. It has large, luxuriant foliage, and large, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, which have a pleasant, delicate fragrance, and a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air, for quite a distance, with its agreeable odors. In rapidity of growth, it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates, while its hardiness has been demonstrated by its standing uninjured twenty-five degrees or more below zero.

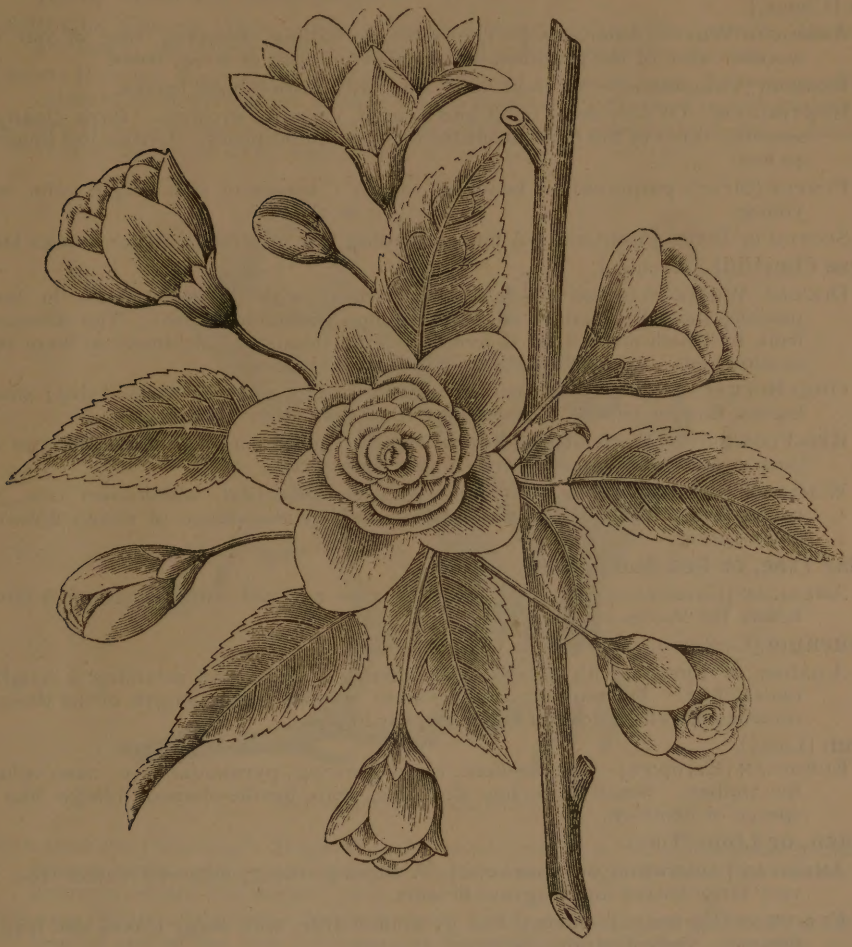
Cherry [Cerasus].

CHINESE, or DWARF WHITE FLOWERING (*Sinensis fl. pl.*)—A variety of the Morello, with double-white flowers.

FLORE ALBA PLENO [Large Double-Flowering Cherry]—At the period of flowering a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to

conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature white rose. A valuable variety, deserving of wide dissemination. May.

RANUNCULUS [Like Flowering Cherry]—Upright grower with large double white flowers, closely resembling a Ranunculus. It blooms later than the Double Flowering, and is a valuable addition.



DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB.

Crab [Pyrus].

AMERICAN DOUBLE FLOWERING—This is one of the most beautiful as well as remarkable trees. Tree a sturdy grower and of medium size; very hardy, making it valuable for northern districts. When in bloom it presents a most striking appearance, resembling more a large rose bush. Flowers pink and highly scented, closely resembling the rose. The beauty of this tree is greatly augmented by the fact that it does not bloom until the foliage is fully developed. It begins to bloom while very young. Suitable to almost any soil.

Cornus

FLORIDA [White-flowering Dogwood]—An American species of fine form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in spring, before the leaves appear, are from three to three and a-half inches in diameter, white, and very showy. They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border on the

lawn. They are also very durable, lasting, in favorable weather, more than two weeks.

FLORIDA FLORE RUBRO (Red-flowering)—A variety of the well-known White Dogwood, but having a deep rosy pink-colored flower. The leaves, also, have a soft, velvety appearance, and are of a darker green than the old variety. It makes a good, upright, bushy growth.

Elm [Ulmus.]

AMERICAN WHITE [Americana]—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees.

ENGLISH [Campestris]—An erect, lofty tree, with rather small leaves.

HUNTINGDON—Of very erect habit and a rapid, vigorous grower. Bark clean and smooth. One of the most desirable for general purposes. Grows to a height of 40 feet.

PURPLE [Stricta purpurea]—A beautiful variety; leaves of rich purple color when young.

SCOTCH or WYCH [Montana]—A fine, spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage large.

Horse Chestnut [Æsculus].

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING—A superb variety, with double flowers, in larger panicles than the common sort, and of fine pyramidal habit. The absence of fruit, by which much litter is avoided, is an important argument in favor of its employment. It is one of the best ornamental trees.

OHIO BUCKEYE [Glabra]—A popular western variety, growing to good size; smooth leaves, flowers yellow, blossoming earlier than other varieties.

RED-FLOWERING [Rubicunda]—Not so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of a deep green, and blooms later. A very showy tree.

WHITE FLOWERING [Hippocastanum]—A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud [Cercis].

AMERICAN [Canadensis]—A small growing tree covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

Laburnum [Common Laburnum or Golden Chain].

A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage, and attaining a height of twenty feet. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June.

Larch [Larix].

EUROPEAN [Europæa]—An excellent, rapid-growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping, with needle-shaped foliage like the spruce or hemlock.

Linden, or Lime [Tilia].

AMERICAN [Americana or Basswood]—A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

EUROPEAN [Europaea]—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Only desirable on large grounds.

RED TWIGGED—A fine species; medium in size and branches a blood red.

WHITE, OR SILVER-LEAVED [Argentea]—A handsome, vigorous-growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and have a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

Locust, or Acacia.

ROSE OR MOSS LOCUST—An American species of spreading, irregular growth, with long clusters of rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals during the season.

BLACK OR YELLOW LOCUST—A native tree, rapid grower, and very valuable for timber; is also quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long, pendulous racemes, white or yellow, very fragrant, and appear in June.

BESSONIANA—A very strong grower—thornless. This is regarded as one of the most ornamental of this class. Foliage heavy dark green.

BELLA ROSEA—Thornless; foliage dark green; flowers flesh colored, with slight tinge of yellow. A vigorous fine grower

DECAISNEANA—Flowers light pink. A superb variety.

Magnolia—One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees three to four feet high are preferable.

ACUMINATI [Cucumber Tree]—A beautiful pyramidal growing, native species, growing to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with large glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish-purple.

CONSPICUA [Chinese White]—Tree of medium size, and shrub-like growth. Flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves.

LENNEI [Lenne's Magnolia]—Recently introduced; foliage large, flowers purplish-crimson or magenta, and although not a handsome grower, a superb variety.

NORBERTIANA [Norbert's Magnolia]—Tree a fine regular grower, foliage fine, flowers very large, white and purple. One of the best

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA.

SOULANGEANA [Soulange's Magnolia]—A French hybrid, a rather irregular grower, foliage large, glossy and massive, flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple; very effective.

SPECIOSA [Showy Flowering Magnolia]—A good grower; tree generally round-headed and of fine form; flowers a little smaller and of lighter color than those of Soulangeana, but being produced in wonderful profusion. This is one of the best varieties.

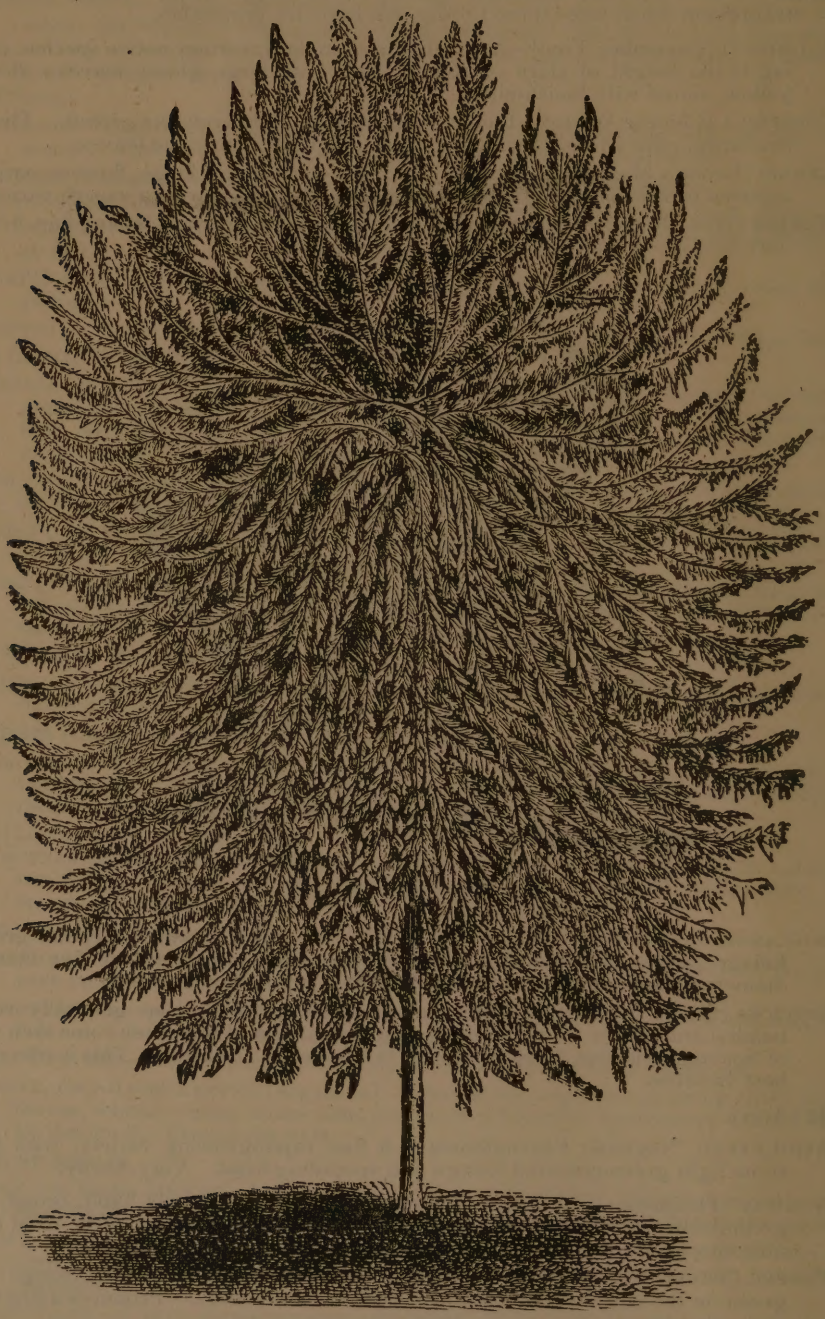
Maple [Acer].

ASH-LEAVED [Negundo Fraxinifolium]—A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy.

NORWAY [Platinoides]—A native of Europe. Its large compact habit, broad, deep green, shining foliage, and its vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE [Purpurea]—A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish-red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.

SCARLET [Rubrum]—A native variety of medium size, producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In the autumn the leaves change to a brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very effective.



WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE.

SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY [Schwedlerii]—A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish-green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees of recent introduction.

SUGAR, OR ROCK [Saccharinum]—The well-known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining streets and avenues. A stately form and fine rich foliage renders it justly popular as a shade tree.

SILVER-LEAVED [A. Dasycarpum]—One of the most ornamental of the species; the under surface of the leaves a soft white. It is exceedingly rapid in its growth, often making shoots six feet long in a season; valuable as a street tree.

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED [Weirii Laciniatum]—A silver maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. While it makes a large tree, if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning, and may be easily adapted to small lawns.

Maple Japan.

JAPAN MAPLE [Polymorphum]—This is the normal form or type; growth slow and shrubby; foliage small, five lobed and of a bright cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in autumn. Apparently perfectly hardy. One of the most beautiful and valuable of small-sized trees. Two to three feet plants.

ATROPURPUREUM [Dark Purple-Leaved Japan Maple]—Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark-purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. Two to three feet plants.

AUREUM RETICULATUM [Golden Blotched-Leaved Maple]—A handsome variety of the Japan Maple, of slender growth, leaves deeply lobed, of a light golden color, changing to bright yellow as the tree matures.

PALMATUM [Palm-Leaved Maple]—Leaves five to seven lobed, deep green, changing to crimson in autumn; habit upright, very compact.

JAPAN MAPLE, CUT-LEAVED.

PALMATUM PENDULUM [Palm-Leaved Weeping Maple]—Age is necessary to develop the weeping habit of this variety. It is slender-branched, with pale green foliage.

SANGUINEUM [Blood-Leaved Japan Maple]—Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June. A charming variety and one of the best of Japanese Maples. Two to three feet plants.

VERSICOLOR [Variegated Maple]—This is a little different from the normal, an occasional leaf or branch being variegated with crimson, white or pale green on the margins of the leaves or along the slender young shoots.

Mountain Ash [Sorbus].

EUROPEAN [Aucuparia]—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular. Covered from July to winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

OAK-LEAVED [Quercifolia]—A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree.

Mulberry [Morus].

For description of several fine varieties, see page 72.

Oak [Quercus].

AMERICAN WHITE OAK [Alba]—One of the finest American trees; of large size, and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath. A magnificent tree.

SCARLET OAK [Coccinea]—A native tree of rapid growth; pyramidal outline and especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

TURKEY OAK [Cerris]—A very handsome South European species of rapid, symmetrical growth; foliage finely lobed and deeply cut; leaves change to brown in autumn, and persist during a great part of the winter. Fine for the lawn.

Paulonia [Imperialis].

A magnificent tropical looking tree from Japan, of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet shaped, formed in large, upright panicles and appear in May. Quite hardy here, but the flower buds are killed during severe winters.

Peach [Persica].

DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING [Flora Rosea Pleno]—Flowers pale, rose color, double; produced in great abundance and very handsome.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING [Flore Alba Pleno]—Very ornamental flowers, pure white; hardy.

DOUBLE FLOWERING THORN.

Poplar [Populus].

CAROLINA—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green in color. Will grow under street pavements and near salt water where other trees die. Sewer gas does not seem to affect it.

LOMBARDY [Fastigiata]—Well known for its erect rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds or along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

SILVER-LEAVED [Alba]—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath.

CUT-LEAVED SILVER [Bolleana]—A beautiful, symmetrical growing variety, with finely cut silvery-white foliage.

Sa'isburea.

MAIDEN HAIR or GINGKO TREE [Adiantifolia]—One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan; of medium size, rapid grower, and rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

Sweet Gum [Liquid Amber].

One of the finest of our American trees. Leaves star-shaped and of a glossy green during summer. In point of foliage this tree attains its perfection in autumn, when the leaves turn to a deep purplish crimson of medium size and moderate growth.

Thorn [Cratægus].

DOUBLE SCARLET [Coccinea fl. pl.]—Flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double and considerably larger than the double red; fine, rich foliage.

DOUBLE WHITE [Alba Flore Pleno]—Has small, double white flowers.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET [Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii]—Flowers large, deep carmine scarlet. Superior to any other variety.

Tulip Tree [Liriodendron].

TULIPFERA—A magnificent native tree with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolias, and like them, difficult to transplant unless of small size.

Tree of Heaven [Ailanthus].

Large, rapid growing tree, with feathery foliage, free from all diseases and insects. Distinct from all other varieties.

Willow [Salix].

GOLDEN [Vitellina Aurantiaca]—A very attractive tree at all seasons of the year, but particularly so in winter on account of its yellow bark.

ROSEMARY-LEAVED [Rosmarinifolia]—Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome round-headed, small tree; branches feathery; foliage silvery.

Yellow Wood [Virgilea Lutea].

One of the finest American trees, resembling the Robinias, with long racemes of white, sweet-scented flowers in June.

Weeping Deciduous Trees.

Ash [Fraxinus].

EUROPEAN WEEPING [Excelsior Pendula]—The common, well-known sort, one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space, and growing rapidly.

Beech [Fagus].

WEEPING [Pendula]—A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

Birch [Betula].

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING [Pendula Laciniata]—Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character."

ELEGANT WEEPING [Elegans Pendula]—First exhibited at the Paris Exhibition in 1876, where it attracted great attention. It has beautiful foliage and an elegant weeping habit. It is very desirable in grounds that admit of variety.

YOUNG'S WEEPING [Pendula Youngii]—Originated near Milford, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads, drooping to the ground in fine thread-like shoots; very beautiful.

Cherry [Cerasus].

EVERFLOWERING WEEPING [Semperflorens]—A very fine drooping variety, with beautiful globular head, that bears flowers and fruit all summer.

BIRCH, CUT-LEAVED WEEPING.

PUMILA PENDULA [Dwarf Weeping Cherry]—Grafted standard high, this makes a curious and beautiful little round-headed, drooping tree.

ROSEA PENDULA—Brought from Japan by Von Siebold, and is certainly one of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. The branches are slender, and fall gracefully to the ground, and the flowers are rose-colored. Undoubtedly one of the finest Weeping Cherries.

Cornus.

NEW WEEPING [Cornus Florida Pendula]—Is a variety of the great *Cornus Florida*, which is itself known as one of the most beautiful of ornamental plants. It is admired especially for its large white floral bracts, which are succeeded by red berries as brilliant as the Holly, while in the fall the deep red foliage is one of the chief elements in our brilliant Autumn scenery.

Elm [Ulmus].

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING—A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure; very desirable.

Linden or Lime Tree [Tilia].

WHITE-LEAVED WEEPING [Alba Pendula]—A fine tree, with large leaves and drooping branches.

Mountain Ash [Sorbus].

WEEPING [Aucuparia Pendula]—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.

Mulberry.

TEA'S WEEPING RUSSIAN—The most graceful and beautiful of hardy weeping trees, and wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground, parallel with the stem. These hang like the most delicate vines from a hanging basket, and are swayed by the slightest breath of wind. All who see it agree that in light, airy gracefulness and delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has handsome foliage of a beautiful glossy green. Being a true Russian it possesses the wonderful vigor and health for which that species is noted. It is perfectly hardy, enduring unharmed not only the severe cold of the North, but the far more destructive heat and drouth of the South. It is one of the safest and most successful trees to transplant, enduring exposure and hard treatment that would kill almost any other tree. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting.

Poplar [Populus].

LARGE-LEAVED WEEPING [Grandidentata Pendula]—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches, like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green and deeply serrated. One of the finest weeping trees in cultivation.

Willow [Salix].

AMERICAN WEEPING [Purpurea Pendula]—An American Dwarf, slender branched species; grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the Babylonica.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING [Caprea Pendula]—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy.

WEEPING [Babylonica]—The well-known common weeping willow.

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are difficult to transplant, and both the *time* and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the fall, after the growth of other trees have ceased. They may be set in August, or after they have started in May; but they hould be subjected to as little exposure as possible, and be set with great care.

Arbor Vitæ [Thuja].

AMERICAN [Occidentalis]—This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedge. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

COMPACTA [Parsons']—Foliage light green; habit dwarfish and quite compact.

HOVEYI [Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitæ]—A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline, and bright green foliage. Fine and hardy.

PYRAMIDALIS—The most beautiful of all the Arbor Vitæ, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

SIBERIAN [Siberica]—One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.

TOM THUMB—Similar to the Heath-leaved, but more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact growth; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible.

Cypress.

LAWSONIANA [Lawson's Cypress]—From California, where it forms a very large tree. It has elegant drooping branches, and very slender feathery branchlets. Leaves dark glossy green, tinged with a glaucous hue. One of the finest Cypresses.

Fir [Picea].

BALSAM, OR AMERICAN SILVER [Balsamea]—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves, dark green above, silvery beneath.

NOBILIS—A lofty majestic tree, with dark shining green leaves and horizontal branches regularly arranged; one of the finest evergreens native to America.

NORDMANNIANA—This is a symmetrical and imposing tree; the warm green of the young shoots contrasts finely with the rich, deep color of the old foliage; the best of the Silver Firs.

CEPHLONICA [Cephalonian Silver Fir]—From Europe. A very remarkable and beautiful species, very broad for its height. Leaves silvery and dagger-shaped, with a spine on the point. Quite hardy and vigorous.

CILICICA [Cilician Silver Fir]—A distinct and beautiful species from the mountains of Asia Minor. It is a compact grower, the branches being thickly set on the stems; foliage dark green; quite hardy. One of the best of the Silver Firs.

Juniper [Juniperus].

VIRGINIAN [Virginica]—The Red Cedar. A well known American tree, with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

IRISH [Hibernica]—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

SAVIN [Sabina]—A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape, and made very ornamental.

SWEDISH [Suecica]—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with bluish-green foliage, of somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

Pine [Pinus].

AUSTRIAN OR BLACK [Austriaca]—A remarkable, robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

CEMBRA [Swiss Stone]—Of conical form, very uniform and dense in growth; leaves a dull green; bears purple cones; a most desirable dwarf pine.

DWARF OR MOUNTAIN [Pumilio]—A low-spreading, curious species, attaining only the size of a bush; foliage similar to that of the Scotch.

SCOTCH [P. Sylvestras]—Also very rapid in its growth. A dark, tall evergreen, with bluish foliage and rugged shoots; hardy, and grows well, even on the poorest soils.

WHITE [Strobus]—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage, light delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Retinospora [Japanese Cypress].

A genus very similar to Cupressus. It comprises many sorts of wonderful beauty. They are natives of Japan, and very few will endure the rigor of our winters without protection. Wherever they can be preserved they will amply repay the efforts made. The small varieties are exceedingly desirable for in-door culture in pots.

AUREA [Golden Dwarf]—The beauty of its foliage is heightened by the brilliant yellow with which it is colored and which deepens with age.

ARGENTEA [Silvery]—Foliage similar to the above, distinctly marked with silvery white spots; exceedingly attractive.

PLUMOSA—A variety with fine short branches and small leaves. The soft, plume-like appearance of the foliage gives it its name.

Spruce [Abies].

BLUE SPRUCE [A. pungens]—This species has been tested at various points on the prairies of the Northwest with perfect success, enduring a temperature of thirty degrees below zero, in exposed situations, without injury; and also very extensively near Boston, where it has stood out entirely uninjured during the past sixteen years. This is not only one of the hardiest, but the most beautiful

of all the spruces. Miss Bird, in her "Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains," mentions it as the most attractive tree she has seen, beautiful alike in shape and color. "It looks," she writes, "as if a soft blue powder had fallen upon its deep green needles; or as if a bluish hoar-frost, which must melt at noon, were resting upon it." Beautiful in color and outline, and hardy, it is a valuable acquisition. Very rare.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE; COMMON HEMLOCK [A. Canadensis]—When finely grown, almost the handsomest of all evergreens, with delicate, dark glossy foliage, and drooping branches; when old, it loses its conical shape, and assumes irregular and picturesque forms. Should be transplanted young.

NORWAY SPRUCE [Abies excelsa]—One of the handsomest and most popular of evergreens; when young, the tree is remarkably rich and luxuriant; as it grows older, its branches droop with a fine graceful curl or sweep, some specimens, however, more than others; and when covered with its large pendant cones, it is an object exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Plants of all sizes can be furnished. Makes fine hedges.

WEEPING [Inverta]—In many respects this beautiful tree resembles the Norway Spruce, except that its branches are pendulous. The lateral branches are as drooping as the Willow. A very desirable sort.

Yew [Taxus].

ERECT ENGLISH [Baccata Erecta]—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage; hardy and desirable.

ELEGANTISSIMA—A beautiful tree of small, dense habit; leaves striped with silver, frequently turning to light yellow.

WASHINGTONII—Vigorous in growth, and rich in healthy green and golden yellow foliage; one of the best.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon [Hibiscus].

These are fine shrubs, and especially valuable because of their flowering in the fall when all other shrubs are out of bloom. Entirely hardy and easy of cultivation.

BOULE DE FEU—A fine new variety of vigorous growth. Flowers large, very double and of a beautiful violet red color.

VAR. CŒRULEA PLENA—Double blue Althea.

DOUBLE VARIEGATED, or PAINTED LADY [Variegatus Flore Plena]—Fine double flowering, variegated pink and white.

DOUBLE LILAC [Pæoniflora]—Very handsome, double lilac-flowering.

DOUBLE PURPLE [Purpurea]—Double, reddish purple.

DOUBLE RED [Rubra Pleno]—Double red flowers.

VIOLACEA [Flore Pleno]—Double flower of violet blue color and of medium size.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED DOUBLE PURPLE [Flore Pleno fol. Variegatis]—A very showy kind; distinct, leaves variegated with light yellow; flowers double purple; exceptionally fine.

Almond.

DWARF DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING [Prunus Japonica]—A well-known, beautiful small shrub, with handsome, double pink flowers early in the spring.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING [P. Japonica alba]—A pretty sort, with double-white flowers.

Aralia [Angelica Tree]—A handsome and distinct shrub, from Japan, with large tripinnate leaves, and spiny stems; flowers white, in large spikes in September.

Berberry [Berberis].

PURPLE-LEAVED [Purpurea]—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

EUROPEAN [Vulgaris]—A fine shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed by orange-scarlet fruit.

Calycanthus, or Sweet-Scented Shrub [Calycanthe]—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June, and at intervals afterwards.

Clethra—Sweet pepper bush. Valuable because of its beauty and perfume. Flowers pure white, in spikes three to six inches long. Blooms in August. Very hardy, and should be found in every collection.

Currant [Ribes].

CRIMSON FLOWERING—Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.

YELLOW FLOWERING—A native species, with yellow flowers.

Daphne.

MESEREUM PINK [Mezereum]—Flowers appear very early, before the leaves, and are very beautiful.

TRAILING [Cneorum]—A very low evergreen shrub, blooming at intervals, from May to November. Flowers rose color.

Deutzia—This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly popular among flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long.

CANDIDISSIMA [Double White Flowering]—One of the finest shrubs, producing snow-white flowers of great beauty, and valuable for bouquets and baskets.

DOUBLE FLOWERING [Crenata flore pleno]—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—A new variety; said to excel all others in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom, and vigorous habit. A charming acquisition.

ROUGH-LEAVED [Scabra]—An exceedingly profuse white flowering shrub.

SLENDER BRANCHED [Gracilis]—A charming variety, introduced by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white, and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes.

Dogwood [Cornus].

ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA—An improvement on the preceding, and one of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; foliage beautifully marked with creamy-white, and tinged with red, while some leaves are entirely white. Should be in every collection.

RED BRANCHED [Sanguinea]—A native species; very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood-red.

VARIEGATED [Cornus mascula variegated]—Variegated Cornelian Cherry. A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. One of the prettiest variegated shrubs in cultivation.

Elder [Sambucus].

A well-known shrub, which blossoms in the spring, and afterwards is covered with handsome berries. There are several varieties.

GOLDEN [S. Aurea]—A beautiful variety, with light-yellow leaves, which hold their color well, and render the plant very conspicuous and effective.

VARIEGATED LEAVED ELDER—Of strong, healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs.

Elaeagnus Longipes.

A native of Japan. The merits of this very attractive shrub have only been appreciated lately, but it is coming into general favor more and more each year. The Longipe variety blooms about May 15th, and bears a profusion of small greenish silvery-yellow flowers. By July 1st its fruit is ripe, and this is when it is seen to perfection. The fruit is edible, has a pleasant taste, and makes excellent sauce. The berries will hang some weeks in good condition. The cut shows but a branch of this shrub but gives a fair idea of its handsome appearance and quantity of fruit. Berries red in color, foliage silver-hued, clean and fine. We advise all who desire a novelty in the line of hardy shrubs to add Elaeagnus Longipes to their collection.

Euonymus [Burning Bush, Strawberry Tree].

A very ornamental and showy bush, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose-colored; planted with a background of evergreens, the effect of contrast is very fine.

Exochorda.

GRANDIFLORA—A most beautiful shrub, producing large, white flowers in May. A native of North China, difficult to propagate, and hence it will always be rare.

Filbert.

PURPLE LEAVED [Corylus avellana atropurpurea]—A vigorous shrub, with large, deep purple leaves; very ornamental; produces good fruit.

ELAEAGNUS LONGIPES.

Forsythia or Golden Bell [Forsythia viridissima].

A very singular and quite ornamental shrub. Its branches, in the early spring, before the leaves appear, are covered with bright golden-yellow, pendulous flowers.

Fringe Tree.

PURPLE, or VENETIAN SUMACH, or SMOKE TREE [Rhus cotinus]—A very elegant and ornamental large shrub, with curious hair-like flowers, which, being of a pinkish brown color, give it the names "Purple Fringe" and "Smoke Tree." The blossoms are in July, sometimes literally covering the tree, remaining all summer.

WHITE [Chionanthus Virginica]—An entirely different plant from the preceding; has handsome, large foliage, and racemes of delicate white flowers, that hang like finely-cut shreds, or fringes of white paper.

A BRANCH OF LILAC.

Globe Flower [Kerria Japonica].

A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular yellow flowers, from July to October.

ARGENTEA VARIEGATA [Silver Variegated-leaved Corchorus]—A dwarf variety from Japan, with small, green foliage, edged with white; very slender grower. One of the prettiest and most valuable of dwarf shrubs.

Halesia [Snow Drop Tree].

SILVER BELL—A beautiful, large shrub, with handsome, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable.

Honeysuckle [Lonicera].

PINK TARTARIAN—Large pink flowers, striped with white. June.

RED TARTARIAN—A beautiful shrub. Vigorous, and producing large, bright-red flowers, striped with white, in June.

WHITE TARTARIAN—A large shrub, having white flowers in May and June.

Hydrangea.

OTAKSA—Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs, and protected in winter.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—A fine, hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight or ten feet; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, produced in August or September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. Very elegant and showy.

RED BRANCHED [Ramulis coccineis]—This is one of the most important plants of recent introduction. A very free bloomer, producing large and magnificently formed trusses of deep rose-colored flowers from every shoot. The best variety for forcing and pot culture.

THOS. HOGG—Bears a great profusion of pure white flowers.

Lilac [Syringa].

For new Japan species see pages 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.

CHARLES THE TENTH—A strong rapid grower, with large shining leaves, and reddish-purple flowers.

CHIONANTHUS LEAVED [Josikea]—Has dark, shining leaves, like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers fine and distinct.

COMMON PURPLE [Vulgaris Purpurea]

LARGE FLOWERING WHITE [Alba Grandiflora]—A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

PERSIAN [Persica]—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

ROTHOMAGENSIS—Flowers a deep blue. Very free bloomer and valuable.

ROTHOMAGENSIS ALBA–Flowers single; color pure white.

RUBRA DE MARLEY–A fine sort, producing reddish-purple flowers.

SYRINGA JAPONICA—A Japanese variety of lilac, valuable on account of its late blooming. About the middle of June bears large panicles of white flowers which have a peculiar odor. Will prove very valuable.

LILAC ROTHOMAGENSIS.

WHITE PERSIAN LILAC [Alba]—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

Plum [Prunus].

P. PISSARDI - The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves, when young, are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop, late in autumn. Flowers small, white, single.

DOUBLE FLOWERING [P. Triloba]—A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy flowers in May.

Quince, Japan [Cydonia].

SCARLET—Has bright scarlet, crimson flowers, in great profusion, early in spring. One of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge; for defence against boys and cattle it has no superior; and for ornament no equal.

BLUSH—A beautiful variety, with white and blush flowers.

VAN HOUTTE'S SPIRÆA.

Snowball [Viburnum]

OPULUS STERILIS [Guelder Rose, Snowball Tree]—A well known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers, the latter part of May.

V. PLICATUM [Plicate Viburnum]—From North China. Of moderate growth; handsome, plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

Snowberry, Red—"Symphoricarpus fructu rubro"—A very pretty shrub, having bright red berries which hang on the bushes all winter, a pleasing contrast to the white variety so well known. The berries are produced in profusion. It is a free grower.

Spiræa.

ANTHONY WATERER. A fine new dwarf spiræa, with dark crimson flowers. See "Specialties."

BILLARDI—Fine and distinct, with rose-colored flowers in spikes.

CALLOSA ALBA—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine, remains in flower all summer.

DOUBLE-LANCED LEAVED—A beautiful double-flowering variety. One of the best.

DOUGLASS—Flowers somewhat resemble the Billardi; rose colored and in spikes. Flowers in August.

GOLDEN-LEAVED [Foliis Aureis]—A beautiful dwarf plant, with golden-yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and creates a very pleasing effect among other shrubs.

PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO—A beautiful shrub from Japan, with double white flowers in May.

REEVESII, or LANCE-LEAVED—A charming shrub, with narrow-pointed leaves, and large round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.

THUNBERGII [Thunbergh's Spiræa]—Of dwarf habit, and rounded graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring, being the first Spiræa to flower. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit. Forces well in winter.

VAN HOUTTE'S [S. Van Houttei]—The most showy of all the Spiræas, and one of the very best flowering shrubs in cultivation. The plant is a rather tall, upright grower, with long, slender branches that droop gracefully with their weight of foliage and flowers. Foliage curiously lobed and rounded, of a lively-green color. Flowers pure white, in great clusters and whorls, forming cylindrical plumes two to three feet long. Few plants present a more charming appearance when in blossom, or are more tasteful at other times. This is one of the hardiest of all the Spiræas.

Strawberry Tree—[See Euonymus].

Syringa.

EUROPEAN FRAGRANT, or MOCK ORANGE [Philadelphus coronarius]—A well-known, very hardy shrub, with showy white flowers, which are very fragrant.

LARGE FLOWERING [P. Grandiflorous]—Large, showy flowers. A valuable variety.

GOLDEN-LEAVED [P. foliis aureis]—A beautiful, new variety, with bright yellow foliage, which affords pretty contrasts with other shrubs, especially with the purple-leaved varieties.

SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE.

Weigela [Diervilla].

AMABILIS or SPLENDENS—Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers. Blooms freely in autumn. A great acquisition.

CANDIDA—Thought by some to be the best of all. Of vigorous habit; an erect grower; flowers pure white, produced in great profusion in June, the plants continuing in bloom through the summer.

EVA RETKE—Dark red, dwarf habit, very profuse bloomer. The handsomest of the Weigelas. Blooms middle to last June.

DESBOISII—A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.

FLORIBUNDA [Crimson Weigela]—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our customers to this beautiful Weigela. The flowers are dark crimson, with the

white stamens projecting from them, reminding one somewhat of Fuchsia flowers. It blooms in spring with other Weigelas; but if plants are topped off after young growth has been made, they bloom profusely in the fall. There is a ready sale found for it on account of its beautiful color; and it is conceded to be one of the best of the numerous varieties of Weigelas.

HORTENSIS NIVEA—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large.

ROSEA—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy. Blooms in May.

STELZNERII—A very showy variety and profuse bloomer, the entire branches being covered with bloom. Flowers fine rose-colored. A very attractive sort and worthy of large cultivation.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED DWARF WEIGELA—Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf, variegated-leaved shrubs.

Climbing Shrubs.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston or Japan Ivy).

Ampelopsis.

AMERICAN IVY, OR VIRGINIA CREEPER [A. Quinquefolia] - A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in Autumn assumes the most gorgeous crimson and purple coloring.

A. VEITCHII [Veitch's Ampelopsis]—Japan. Leaves a little smaller and more Ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer, and changes to a scarlet crimson in Autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful. See specialties.

Akebia.

QUINATA—A fine rapid growing climber, with dark green leaves, and purple blossoms in early summer.

Aristolochia, or Dutchman's Pipe.

SYPHO—A rapid-growing vine with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish-brown flowers.

Chinese Yam.

CINNAMON VINE—Produces large edible tubers, much resembling the sweet potato. Vine a rapid grower; hardy, with sweet-scented flowers.

Clematis, or Virgin's Bower.

The different varieties and species of Clematis now in cultivation are of the highest beauty and utility. They vary greatly in their foliage and flowers, and are adapted to various uses; some of them, such as our common native sort (*C. Virginiana*), and the European Virgin's Bower (*C. Flammula*), are quite fragrant, and are particularly attractive on this account. The large flowered varieties, like the well known *C. Jackmanni*, are extremely showy, and produce great numbers of their beautiful flowers. These plants are trained on trellises, and over porches and pillars; they are also planted in beds and the stems allowed to run upon the ground, being pegged down to keep them in place, thus producing great masses of bloom which make a grand appearance, especially when contrasting colors are in proximity. All are hardy, of easy growth, and will adapt themselves to nearly or quite all soils. They will make themselves at home in any good garden.

AMERICAN [C. Virginiana]—One of the most rapid growing kinds, covered in August with the greatest profusion of pale white flowers, which are succeeded by brown hairy-like plumes; very beautiful and unique.

COCCINEA—Distinct from other varieties; bright coral scarlet flowers. July to Oct.

CRISPA—A handsome native variety, with nodding, bell-shaped lavender purple, fragrant flowers, which are an inch or a little more in length and breadth, with revolute sepals; very distinct.

FLAMMULA [European Sweet]—The flowers of this variety are very fragrant, require a slight protection in Winter; very desirable.

VITICELLA—An old European sort, with small blue flowers on long stems—very hardy and vigorous.

Clematis, Large Flowering.

ALEXANDRA—This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth, and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental. The flowers are large and of a pale reddish violet color. New and desirable. July to October.

BEAUTY OF WORCESTER—New. A large and handsome eight-petaled flower, of a lovely bluish violet shade, with prominent pure white stamens. It possesses the singular habit of producing both single and double flowers on the same plant for its earlier bloom, and as the season advances single flowers only are borne on the laterals.

FAIR ROSAMOND—Free growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across, and consists of eight sepals. The color is white with a bluish cast, having a light wine red bar up the centre of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first of July.

GEM A valuable perpetual blooming variety. The flowers are of a deep lavender blue. The parent plant, though much weakened by propagation, had upwards of one hundred flower buds as late as the middle of October. June to October.

GLORIE DE ST. JULIEN—One of the best new perpetual white varieties. The flowers are very large and abundant. June to October.

HENRYI—This is the finest of all white Clematis, and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower—it is a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight spreading sepals. Unfortunately art cannot produce a picture corresponding in any degree to the wealth of beauty found in the flowers of this variety. Especially desirable. June to October.

JACKMANNI—This is, perhaps, the best known of the fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit for the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced—the Jackmanni has no superior, and very few, if any, equals. July to October.

JACKMANNI ALBA—A light colored variety of vigorous growing habit; the flowers are four to six sepaled, of grayish white. It is the nearest approach yet made to that great desideratum, a white flowered *Clematis Jackmanni.*

KERMISINUS SPLENDIDA—Rapid grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers medium size, a bright red in color.

LADY BOVILLE—This very fine variety has peculiar and well-formed cupped flowers, of a clear, soft, grayish blue. It is a vigorous grower and free and continuous bloomer. July to October.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI FLOWER (one-half natural size).

LANUGINOSA CANDIDA—A variety of the above, having large, delicately tinted, grayish white flowers, which become white after the flowers are fully expanded. One of the best. July to October.

LAWSONIANA—One of the finest of all; a vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. The flowers are very large, often nine inches in diameter. Opening a rich, glistening, rosy purple, they gradually change to a mauve purple. June to October.

LORD NEVILLE—Flowers large and well formed; color, rich dark plum, stamens light, with dark anthers; edgings of sepals finely crimped. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE—New. A free growing Clematis of the Jackmanni type. Flowers profusely, large in size, crimson in color. Very fine. It has been awarded the first premium gold medal at the Horticultural Exhibition at Tours in 1892, and also first premium at Paris later.

MADAM GRANGE—A remarkable and vigorous habited variety; flowers five inches across; of a rich, deep velvety maroon crimson, becoming purplish with age; having a red bar down the centre of each sepal.

MAGNIFICA—A very distinct and effective Clematis. A free flowering variety of the Jackmanni type, giving a good profusion of blooms continuously. The flowers are of a rich purple, with a distinct red bar through the centre of each flower leaf. July to October.

MISS BATEMAN—One of the most charming of the spring-flowering hybrids, having large white flowers, with chocolate red anthers, and somewhat fragrant. May and June.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

PANICULATA—A new, hardy sort; fragrant, strong, and one that will give entire satisfaction. Blooms so freely that the greater part of the foliage is hidden from view. The stems bearing the flowers are about five inches in length and the color of the flowers pure white, star-shaped, about an inch in diameter. They will last for days as cut flowers. Plant is a rapid strong grower, with an abundance of foliage, and is seldom attacked by insects.

PRINCE OF WALES—This is one of the very profuse flowering varieties of vigorous habit; showy and free. The flowers are of deep purple with a red bar in the centre of each flower leaf. First-rate for bedding as well as training up. July to October.

RAMONA—This new Clematis originated at Newark, N.Y. It is a strong, rampant grower, very much stronger than Jackmanni, often growing ten to twelve feet the first season. It is a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. In size the flower surpasses any of the old sorts, often six to seven inches in diameter, and of the most perfect shape. Color — deep, rich lavender. Distinct from any other sort and very attractive. Perfectly hardy and remarkably vigorous.

RUBELLA—One of the finest of the Jackmanni class, having the same habit of abundant and continuous blooming until frozen up. The flowers are large and of a deep velvety claret color; showy and effective. July to October.

RUBRA VIOLACEA—This is another of the Jackmanni class, producing flowers in great profusion, which are of a maroon purple, flushed with reddish violet; one of the best. July to October.

STAR OF INDIA—A very showy, very free flowering sort with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey-red bar in the centre of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to October.

VELUTINA PURPUREA—This variety has great merit in being the darkest colored Clematis of the class. It has the vigorous, free-blooming character of the Jackmanni. The flowers are large and of a very rich blackish mulberry-purple color. July to October.

VITICELLA RUBRA GRANDIFLORA—This is the nearest approach to a crimson Clematis yet obtained. The flowers, which are very abundant, are of a dull, crimson color and have green stamens. July to October.

VITICELLA VENOSA—A beautiful Clematis of free growth. The flowers are above medium size; the color is a pleasing tint of reddish-purple, elegantly veined with crimson. July to October.

Double Sorts.

BELLE OF WOKING—A fine, new double variety of the Florida type; the color is a delicate tint of bluish mauve or silver gray.

COUNTESS OF LOVELACE—A decided advance on John Gould Veitch, both in habit, color and form. A bluish lilac, rosette-shaped, forming a double flower.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH—This is without doubt the best of the double white varieties. The flowers are pure white, four inches across, very deep, consisting of from ten to eleven rows or series of sepals, which are short and close set so as to form a compact and completely filled out flower. They are also remarkably sweet-scented.

FORTUNEI—This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large, double, white and somewhat fragrant.

JOHN GOULD VEITCH—Sent from Japan in 1862. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like Fortunei, except in the color of the flowers. June and July.

LUCIE LEMOINE—New, flowers white, double, large and well formed; composed of 75 to 90 petals; very showy. June.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE.

Honeysuckle [Lonicera].

CANADIAN [Canadensis]—A rapid-growing sort, producing yellow flowers. Large glucous leaves.

CHINESE TWINING [Japonica]—A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all Winter. Blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

COMMON WOODBINE [Periclymanum]—A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

HALL'S JAPAN [Halleana]—A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

JAPAN GOLD-LEAVED [Aurea reticulata]—A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT [Belgica]—Blooms all Summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

SCARLET TRUMPET [Sempervirens]—A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all Summer.

Ivy, American [See Ampelopsis].

COMMON ENGLISH [Hedera Helix]—The Ivy, being an evergreen, not very hardy, and suffering from exposure to the Winter sun, should be planted on the *north side* of buildings or walls. It is very effective grown in pots for inside decoration.

Trumpet Vine [Bignonia Radicans].

LARGE FLOWERED [Grandiflora]—A magnificent vine with large yellow flowers; very showy.

SCARLET [Radicans]—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Wistaria.

CHINESE PURPLE [Sinensis]—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

CHINESE WHITE [Sinensis Alba]—Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. Rather tender.

DOUBLE PURPLE [Flore Pleno]—A rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and with racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, resembling the Wistaria Sinensis, so well known as one of our best climbing plants.

Azalias, Hardy Ghent.

This class of Azalias are sufficiently hardy for open air culture and will stand our winter without protection, though a mulching of straw or loose litter is desirable, at least until they become established. They are among the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, presenting the best effect where massed in beds. They require no other than an ordinary garden soil, with moderate fertilizing each year.

These plants are also imported, and the uncertainty of obtaining varieties ordered makes it necessary that the selection of varieties be left with us. We can supply named sorts if desired, but the better way is to order by colors which are as follows:

Red, White, Purple, Pink, Orange,
Yellow, Scarlet, Straw Color, Variegated.

Azalias, Chinese.

These are less desirable, half hardy, and require the protection of conservatory, greenhouse or frames during winter. Otherwise they may be treated the same as the Ghents. The same remarks as to kinds and colors applied to the Ghent Azalias apply to these.

Camellias.

The Camellia is not sufficiently hardy for open air culture, and requires artificial warmth and protection. It blooms through the winter and early spring months, and requires a soil of rich loam and well-rotted compost, thoroughly mixed.

We can supply named varieties of these if desired, but owing to the fact of their being imported, and the uncertainty of obtaining specified sorts, the selection must be left with us. We will, however, give the colors as designated by the customer. The colors are as follows:

Red, White, Variegated, Crimson,
Flesh, Rose, Pink, Scarlet.

Paeonies.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have delicate and refreshing fragrance ; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

Class I.—Pæonia Moutan. Tree Pæonies.

P. Moutan—The parent species is a native of China. The varieties are handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 6 to 8 feet in height in about ten years, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous, and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 9 inches across and appearing in May.

CHINESE HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

P. Banksii [Chinese Double Blush Pæony]—Very large, fragrant flowers, rosy blush with purple centre. One of the finest.

P. Alba Plena—Double white, shaded with purple at the centre.

Class II.—Chinese Herbaceous Pæonies.

These are beautiful, showy, and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May till the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color and blush, to lilac and deep rose.

Rhododendrons.

These are a class of plants that are looked upon by the majority of the people as unreliable for general planting ; one reason for this is that there has been no discrimination in the selection of varieties. Many of the kinds extensively planted in Europe are not hardy here, consequently, when the selection is taken from the catalogues of European growers there is sure to be a large percentage of failure. To obtain good effects there is no occasion for a great variety ; those mentioned below will give all the most effective colors, and have proved absolutely hardy in this latitude.

It should always be borne in mind that all of the Rhododendrons called hardy in this

climate are benefited by a covering of evergreen branches in winter, unless otherwise well protected by trees or natural surroundings, not so much to keep away the cold, as to shade them from the spring sun and cutting winds from which our native evergreens are very apt to suffer when a mild spell comes in March, followed by intense cold; this seems to be the most critical time for all evergreens, and when the damage is done.

The following list of varieties are among the best, and are the kinds that we have planted extensively for several years; they have always given satisfaction both as to their hardiness and pleasing mixture of colors:

Roseum Elegans, rose colored.
Delicatissimum, whitish pink.
Everestianum, rosy lilac fringed.
Bicolor, pink, very fine foliage.
Purpureum Grandiflorum, purple.
Bacchus, crimson.
Atrosanguineum, blood red.
Candidissimum, blush white.
Bandyanum, rosy crimson.
H W. Sargent, large crimson.
Archimedes, rosy crimson.
Maximum, large, late, white (native).

Evergreen Shrubs.

Ashberry [Mahonia].

HOLLY-LEAVED [Aquifolia]—A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish-green in winter, with clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy, and makes a good hedge.

Box [Buxus].

DWARF [Suffruticosa]—The well-known variety used for hedging.

TREE BOX—From England. A handsome shrub with deep green foliage.

Euonymus.

RADICANS VARIEGATA—A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit. It is perfectly hardy, and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery-white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for edging.

Hedge Plants.

Hedges are valuable as a defence against animals, as wind-brakes to protect orchards, gardens or farms duly exposed, and as ornamental fences or screens to mark the boundaries of a lawn or cemetery lot.

California Privet [Helenium autumnale]—A recent introduction and very striking perennial, grows to the height of about six feet, and in the autumn the top is a mass of golden colored flowers, the lead or truss often measuring three feet in circumference. The single flowers composing the truss are about one and a half inches across.

English Hawthorn—The favorite English hedge. Plants 12 to 15 inches high when delivered.

Hedges for Defence.

HONEY LOCUST—For turning cattle, and as a farm hedge, is much the best in the Northern Districts. It is of vigorous growth; perfectly hardy; thrives with ordinary care, and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

Osage Orange—In the South and Southwest is in great favor, and wherever it can be grown without winter killing, it makes a very efficient hedge.

Hedges for Wind-Brakes.

NORWAY SPRUCE is the best. Its vigorous habit, rapid dense growth, when properly sheared or pruned, large size and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily obtained in any other evergreen.

American Arbor Vitæ comes next. Belts of **Pines** are also useful as a protection.

Ornamental Hedges or Screens.

American and **Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, Hemlock** and especially **Japan Quince.**

Japan Quince—Unquestionably the finest of all plants for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compactly, will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive.

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, description of which will be found under the proper headings in this catalogue.

Purple Berberry, Roses, Altheas, English Hawthorn, Spiræas, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Dwarf Box, for edging.

Privet—A pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves, and spikes of white flowers, also makes a beautiful hedge.

Honey Locust Hedges.

In the present and constantly increasing scarcity of timber for fencing, we must have some plant of universal adaptation for hedges. Many plants have been tried, and although some of them have proved partially successful in certain localities, nothing has been found that seems adapted to general planting through Canada, and combining all the required qualities as does the Honey Locust. It is perfectly hardy, of strong growth and will grow in any soil. It also submits to the necessary pruning, so that it can readily be made to assume any desired shape. It is covered with long, hard, and very sharp thorns, and when properly trimmed makes a very valuable farm barrier, and an ornament to the ground it occupies. We trust the following illustrations may prove of service.

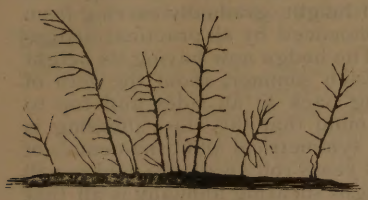


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

Fig. 1 illustrates a section of hedge as may be seen throughout the country, on an average at from five to six years from planting. The work of planting such hedges has evidently been carelessly done as there are gaps all along the line. Some of the trees are eight or ten feet high, and others only two or three feet high. Judging from the grass and weeds growing among such hedges, they have never received a moment's attention since planting.

FIG. 2 shows a uniform growth of plants, but they have not been cut back to thicken the growth, and are several feet high with a dense growth above and open at the bottom.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

Fig. 3 shows how nearly all the hedges in this country are trimmed. The space of a foot or more is allowed between each cutting, and this is what makes hedging a failure. They are anxious to have a fence soon, and leave too much space between the cuttings, and in so doing they never get one deserving the name, but merely the skeleton or shadow of a hedge, as shown in Fig. 3.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD HEDGE.

It is essential in the first place to procure plants with good roots, and if they vary in size they should be assorted, placing those of equal size together so the hedge may be even, and not with large and small plants mixed. The ground must be well prepared as for corn or potatoes. The ground being prepared, stake out the line where the hedge is to be, and with a plow open a straight furrow. Should there be any material crooks in the furrow on the land side, stretch a line and dress up and clear out with a spade.

YOU ARE NOW READY FOR THE PLANTS.

A boy with a bucket and some water takes a bunch of plants sufficient to nearly fill the pail, wets the roots and sets the plants leaning against the land side of the furrow and not more than five or six inches apart. As the plants are being placed in the furrow at equal distances apart, with the roots spreading out on the bottom of the furrow, a man with a hoe draws the loose mellow earth in upon the roots sufficiently to cover them, and tramps the dirt firmly over the roots, straightening up any plants that may be out of line. When the entire line is set in this manner, with the team and plow turn the dirt to the plants, making four or five rounds. Now put on a roller to pack the dirt and level up, which leaves it in nice shape for the hoe and cultivator. The hedge must have clean cultivation for three years; the last working in the fall, turning a furrow or two against the hedge for protection through the winter.

WHEN AND HOW TO TRIM THE HEDGE.

The hedge should never be cut back until it has made at least two seasons' growth, to become well established; then about the 20th of March cut down to within three inches of the ground. This will cause numerous shoots below, as shown in Fig. 4, which makes the foundation for a good hedge. The second year the cut should not be more than six inches higher; the third, about eight inches, and so on, increasing each successive year until the hedge has reached the desired height, gradually curving from the bottom to the top, as shown in Fig. 5, which is pronounced by all practical hedge-growers to be the best-shaped hedge for our climate. The hedge now having its height and shape, the time of trimming may be changed. Each summer, about the 20th of June and last of August, while the wood is soft, cutting back at all sides and top to very nearly the original line each time, ever bearing in mind that this close shearing is the only way to keep your hedge in healthy subjection, symmetrical and ornamental, of inestimable value, lasting for generations to come. As years roll away, the hedge will need less and less pruning until, after a few years, a light shearing annually is all that will be required. All can grow hedges if they follow the directions here given. Hedge plants may be had at all times from us, as we grow in large quantities.

Spirea Van Houttei—For a highly ornamental hedge for garden or cemetery purposes, there is nothing that equals Spirea Van Houttei. It is perfectly hardy, free flowering, and will stand clipping well; blooms in June, lasting from two to three weeks. Its long, slender branches drooping under the weight of the flowers, almost entirely hiding the foliage, it looks like a bank of pure snow in June. Plant six inches apart. Prune immediately after bloom falls. There is nothing we know of so appropriate for cemetery lots.

Miscellaneous Border and House Plants.

Anemone Japonica [Wind Flower].

RED FLOWERING - A distinct and beautiful species ; flowers 2½ inches in diameter ; bright purplish rose, with golden yellow centres, borne in great profusion from September to November. Height 2½ feet ; habit neat and compact ; very desirable and effective as a pot plant, and in lines or masses in beds or mixed borders.

WHITE FLOWERING—A distinct and beautiful variety of the preceding ; flowers 2½ inches in diameter, pure white, centre golden yellow, borne in great profusion from September to November ; very desirable and effective as a pot plant, and in lines or masses in beds or mixed borders.

Calla.

ETHIOPICA—The well-known Egyptian Lily, or Lily of the Nile, with large, white flowers, broad foliage and it will prosper under very adverse circumstances, if given plenty of water. It is an excellent plant for aquariums. In the spring it may be planted in the garden until the autumn.

Carnations.

White, carmine, rosy pink and striped ; very beautiful and fragrant, continuing in flower a long time. Plant in pots in fall, and grow in conservatory or parlor window. One of the best house plants.

Chrysanthemums.

The prettiest of late autumn and early winter flowering plants. In November and December there is nothing that will make such a cheerful display. Plant in pots and place them in the house where they will have the sun. The prevailing colors are white, yellow and red, the red being the least interesting.

Dahlias.

The Dahlia is the grandest autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else is faded or fading and surrenders only to the frost king. Put Dahlia tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck about three inches. If many shoots start thin them out. After flowering and before hard frosts, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put in the cellar till spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to see that they are not shrivelling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eye early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth. The dahlia is divided into three pretty distinct classes—the ordinary *Show Dahlia,* the *Dwarf or Bedding Dahlia*, making a thick compact bush only eighteen inches in height, but with flowers of full size ; and the *Pompon or Bouquet,* with small, very perfect flowers, only from one to two inches in diameter, while the plant is of nearly the common size. As the Dahlia is a fall flower, there is no need of planting before the middle of May or even later.

Eulalia.

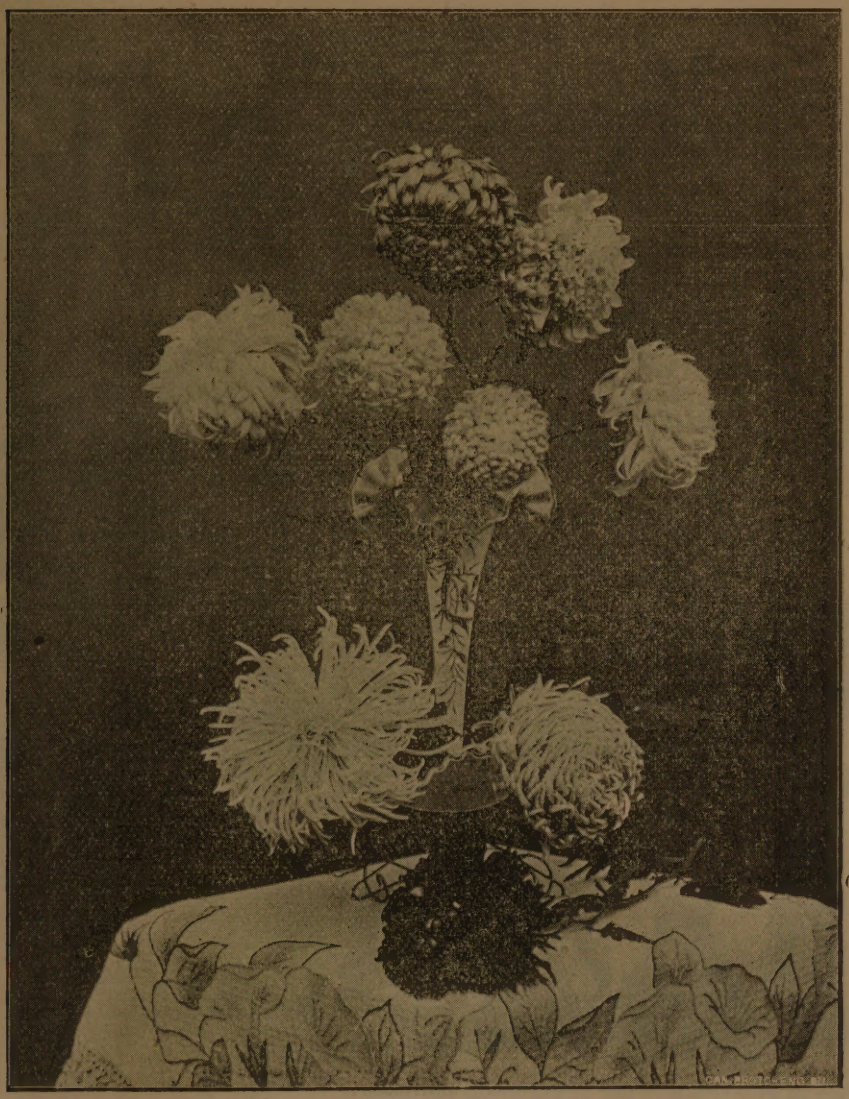
JAPONICA ZEBRINA—This is one of the most striking and distinct plants in cultivation. Unlike most plants of variegated foliage, the striping or marking is across the leaves instead of longitudinally, the leaves being striped every two or three inches by a band of yellow, one-half inch wide. Late in the fall it is covered with flower spikes that resemble ostrich plumes in shape, which, when cut and dried, make handsome ornaments for the house in winter. It is perfectly hardy and when once planted will increase in beauty from year to year. Should be in every collection.

Hollyhock.

There are very few plants in the world so grand, and yet so perfect and delicate as the Hollyhock. Its flowers are quite as double, and almost as sure and perfect as those of the Camelia, and when we remember that they mass around a column from three to five feet in height, we get some idea of their beauty. Seeds sown in the Spring produce plants that will bloom the second Summer. Plants set out in the Spring will flower about mid summer, and for several years, if not

GROUP OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

allowed to bloom too freely the first year. We have excellent, healthy young plants grown from seed, that if planted in the Spring will flower the first Summer, and usually for two or three Summers after. The colors are nicely assorted so that almost every color, from white to purple, may be expected.



GROUP OF SELECT VARIETIES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Lily of the Valley.

The Lily of the Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase pretty rapidly. For the house we have what we call "pips," young roots with flowering stems, that will bloom in a few weeks after planting, and will flower well in baskets of damp moss or potted.

Perennial Larkspur.

The Perennial Larkspur like their relatives, the Annuals, commonly called Larkspurs, are valuable plants, and in no other way can we get such a grand and constant display of blue flowers. Formosum is a most brilliant dark blue, by all odds the finest blue flower known among our hardy plants. The Chinese are generally of lighter shades, from lavender to deep blue.

DAHLIAS.

Perennial Phlox.

The flowers of the Perennial Phlox are immense masses of bloom from the purest white to crimson. They grow to a height of two feet or more and are perfectly hardy.

Variegated Day Lily [Funkia].

A hardy and very handsome plant for the garden or indoor pot culture. It is also unique and well adapted for cemetery purposes. Is very hardy, increasing rapidly in size and attractiveness. Foliage very ample, white with a green edge. Flowers deep rosy lilac color. Lily-like shape.

Summer and Autumn Flowering Bulbs.

THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL, AND TO BE KEPT FROM FREEZING.

Amaryllis.

FORMOSISSIMA [Jacobean Lily]—Flowers large, deep red.

JOHNSONIA—Dull brick red, with a white star centre.

Gladiolus.

These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the Gladiolus. They should be planted out of doors in the Spring—never in the Fall, as the bulbs will not stand freezing. They are, however, excellent for window culture, planted in vases, either singly or in groups.

Tigridias.

SHELL FLOWER—One of our favorite Summer-flowering bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous, tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet, daily from July to October.

Tuberose.

DOUBLE WHITE AND SINGLE—Flowers very fragrant. Flowers from three to four feet. Late Autumn.

PEARL—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose; of dwarf habit, growing only eighteen inches to two feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

Flowering Bulbs to be Planted in the Fall.

Crocus—In various colors, and the best and strongest bulbs.

Calanthus.

SNOW DROP—This, the earliest of spring-flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms.

Frittillaria Imperialis.

CROWN IMPERIAL—Very showy plants; are quite hardy, and when the bulbs are once planted they need no further culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart.

Hyacinths.

Among the bulbs used for winter flowers the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the Hyacinth in winter, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil.

HYACINTHS flowering in water and TULIPS in earth.

Our bulbs are the very choicest importations from Holland, selected for their large size, perfect condition, and beauty of bloom.

Lilium [Lily]—The Liliums are extremely hardy, and with few exceptions quite fragrant, and most of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful.

AURATUM [The Golden Banded Lily of Japan]—Flowers white, dotted with crimson spots and a golden band running through the middle of each sepal. A magnificent flower, measuring often twelve inches in diameter.

CANDIDUM—Pure white; sweet-scented. A very beautiful and desirable sort.

EASTER LILY [Bermuda Easter—Harrisii]—Large, pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers, of great beauty and exquisite fragrance. This is the most valuable and popular variety in cultivation for winter blooming, many thousands being grown each season for church decorations at Easter.

JAPONICUM LONGIFLORUM—This is one of the finest white lilies. It is a long, trumpet-shaped flower, of a pure, pearly-white; very fragrant, hardy, and a free bloomer. Excellent for pot culture.

LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM—Pure white. A very delicate and beautiful variety from Japan.

LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM—A most exquisite sort; sepals white, and dotted all over on the face side with crimson or carmine spots. Hardy, free blooming, and fine for pot culture or the garden. It cannot be too highly recommended or too generally cultivated.

LANCIFOLIUM PUNCTATUM—Pink and white.

SINGLE HYACINTH.

DOUBLE HYACINTH.

PARDALINUM—A very handsome small-flowered variety; yellow and red spotted.

TENUFOLIUM—One of the earliest flowering lilies; foliage slender, and flowers brilliant scarlet. This is a little beauty.

TIGRINUM fl. pl. [Double Tiger Lily]—Bright orange scarlet, with dark spots.

Narcissus—Garden Varieties—Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy; very showy and fragrant.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

BILFLORUS—White, with yellow cup.
NANAS MAJOR.
POETICUS—White, with red cup. The best.
TRILOBUS.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

ALBA PLENO ODORATA—White, and fragrant.
INCOMPARABLE—Yellow and orange.
ORANGE PHOENIX—Orange and lemon.
VAN SION [Double Daffodil]—Yellow.

LILY, EASTER (Bermuda or Harrisii).

JONQUIL—Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pots or out-door culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six-inch pot.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—Beautiful, early spring flowers, produced in large clusters of white and yellow. Quite fragrant, making them very valuable as parlor or conservatory ornaments.

Tulips.

Owing to the late spring frosts, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful spring weather, our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that, for the amount of money invested, will give a more gorgeous show during early spring; and there is nothing more easily grown than the tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.

Selected Holland bulbs of choicest kinds.

Roses on their Own Roots.

Some nurserymen send out budded roses as well as roses grown on their own roots. We have discarded the former method entirely, and our purchasers can depend upon securing roses grown on their own roots. The value of own-root roses over budded stock is that they last much longer ; moreover, budded roses will often throw up suckers which partake of the nature of the root. This root being stronger than the branch takes all the nourishment, and in a very short time the purchaser has a worthless bush producing wild roses.

Hybrid Perpetual, or Remontant Roses.

These are divided into two classes, known as Hybrid Remontants, or hardy roses, and the more tender varieties called Monthly Roses. The latter are not quite as large or attractive in appearance as Remontants, but they bloom more freely, many of them starting to flower early in June and continuing until late in the fall.

The Hybrid Remontants and Monthly Roses are for outside culture, as they thrive best in the open air and require no winter protection. In order to grow them successfully an open spot should be selected where they will get plenty of light. If the soil is poor remove it to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches and replace it with a mixture made of three parts loamy soil and one part manure—*thoroughly mixed*. If the soil is good a little manure well worked in will prove of benefit. The fall is probably the better time to plant Hybrid Roses ; they should be set deep, and a covering given them of Autumn leaves to the depth of six inches to a foot. A few evergreen boughs will hold these in place. In the spring the leaves will be considerably beaten down with rain and snow ; dig them into the ground and cut back the roses to within three or four inches of the ground and with the new growth you will have a magnificent display.

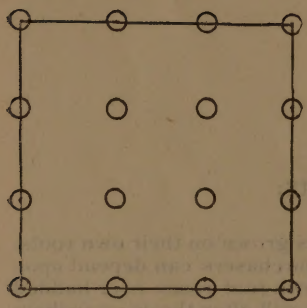
Rose Beds.

The Queen of Flowers should be planted more extensively in all districts. The city and town is not the only locality where the Rose should find a place. At a very little outlay the lawn in front of the farm house can be greatly embellished by the artistic arrangement of a bed of Roses. We beg to offer a few suggestions in this line by means of the accompanying illustrations :

ROSE BED NO. 1.—Now here is a diamond-shaped bed 4 feet in width. It will hold thirteen of our Hybrid Perpetual Roses, and to fill the bed with A No. 1 stock will only cost $5.00. You can cover the same ground with a circular bed if preferred.

13 Plants, $5.00.

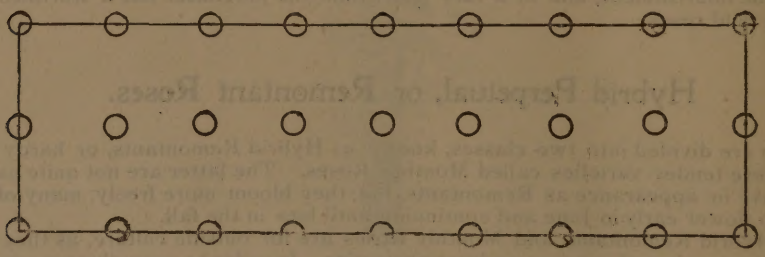
4 ft. Bed.



4 ft. Bed.

ROSE BED NO. 2.—Here is a bed 4 feet square, and in this space 16 plants can be set. The cost of these would be $6.50. These small beds are designed for small lawns or where several small beds of Roses are desired.

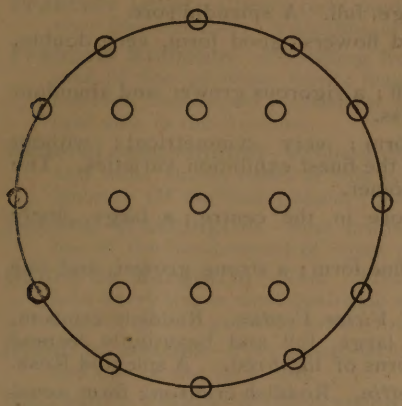
16 Plants, $6.50.



9 ft. long, 3 ft. wide.

ROSE BED NO. 3.—The above cut shows an oblong Rose bed covering 9 feet in length and 3 feet in width. This can be used as a border bed with good effect. It will hold 24 plants, which we put in for $10.00.

24 Plants, $10.00.

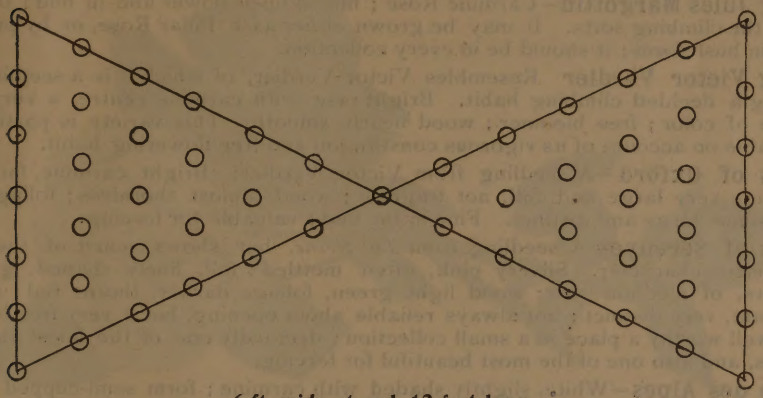


Round Bed 5 ft. in Diameter.

ROSE BED NO. 4.—This is a circular bed holding 21 plants, which will cost $8.50. This could be changed to any other design desired. The bed is only 5 feet in diameter, so will not require a great deal of room.

21 Plants, $8.50.

ROSE BED NO. 5.—This shows a larger bed, where more space is at the disposal of the purchaser. The bed is 12 feet long, and 6 feet wide at each end. It will hold 55 plants, which we furnish for $20.00.



6 ft. wide at end, 12 feet long.

Holds 55 Plants, $20.00.

Our suggestion would be to purchase these Roses by beds, simply giving the number of bed desired, and carrying out the price. According to the size of the bed we shall be able to judge how many colors and shades to give, and from our long experience we can readily select the strongest and best growing kinds, and those most suitable for the locality to which they are going. In this respect we guarantee entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Abel Carriere—Velvety crimson, with fiery centre; of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts.

Achille Gonod—Dark carmine red; very large, full and bold flower.

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, of fine globular form, and extremely fragrant.

Anne de Diesbach—One of the best and most satisfactory Hybrid Perpetual Roses. A strong, vigorous grower, extremely hardy; producing very large, double flowers of a lovely shade of carmine, and delightfully fragrant.

American Beauty—Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a most desirable variety for forcing, and may be found valuable for cultivation out of doors.

Augusta Mie—Delicate pink, finely cupped. A vigorous grower.

Baron de Bonstetten—Rich velvety maroon ; large, full. A splendid sort.

Baronne de Maynard—Pure white ; medium-sized flowers, good form, very double, and one of the most persistent of bloomers.

Baronne Prevost—Deep rose, very large and full ; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer ; one of the oldest and finest of this class.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink, cupped form ; very symmetrical ; without fragrance. Very distinct and beautiful ; one of the finest exhibition varieties. The wood is short-jointed, very hardy and a late bloomer.

Captain Christy—Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the centre ; a large, finely formed flower.

Caroline de Sansal—Clear, delicate flesh color ; fine form ; a strong grower, and one of the best of its color.

Charles Lefebvre—From *Gen. Jacqueminot* and *Victor Verdier*. Reddish crimson, very velvety and rich, but fading quickly ; large, full and beautifully formed Foliage and wood light reddish green ; few thorns of light red. A splendid Rose.

Charles Margottin—A seedling from *Jules Margottin*. Reddish crimson ; form, semi-cupped ; very large, full and sweet ; retains the color well, and is a very fine bloomer ; foliage slightly crimpled, smooth ; reddish wood, with occasional red spines ; an excellent distinct sort.

Clemence Raoux—Deep pink ; large, double flowers. Persistent bloomer and sturdy grower.

Climbing Jules Margottin—Carmine Rose ; fine in open flower and in bud ; the best of all the climbing sorts. It may be grown either as a Pillar Rose, or by pruning, kept in bush form ; it should be in every collection.

Climbing Victor Verdier Resembles Victor Verdier, of which it is a seedling, but having a decided climbing habit. Bright rose with carmine centre, a very fresh shade of color ; free bloomer ; wood nearly smooth. This variety is particularly desirable on account of its vigorous constitution and free flowering habit.

Countess of Oxford—A seedling from Victor Verdier; Bright carmine, fading in the sun ; very large and full, not fragrant ; wood almost thornless ; foliage very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in the bud ; valuable for forcing.

Countess of Serenye—A seedling from *La Reine*, but shows much of the *Jules Margottin* character. Silvery pink, often mottled ; full, finely shaped, globular flowers, of medium size ; wood light green, foliage darker, thorns red ; slightly fragrant, very distinct ; not always reliable about opening, but a very free bloomer and well worthy a place in a small collection ; decidedly one of the finest autumnal Roses, and also one of the most beautiful for forcing.

Coquette des Alpes—White, slightly shaded with carmine ; form semi-cupped ; wood long jointed ; larger flowers than the others. The strongest grower of the entire class.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink ; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and very pretty ; growth more bushy and symmetrical than any of the others. One of the hardiest. Later than the rest in coming into flower, but continuing to produce immense quantities of beautiful white roses in large clusters throughout the season, until frost appears.

Dinsmore—A new seedling from New Jersey. A splendid bedding sort ; perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth, and produces an abundance of bloom all summer. The flowers are large, perfectly double, and of a bright crimson color.

Duke of Edinburgh—Bright crimson, large double flowers, slightly fragrant. Foliage large and attractive. A free bloomer early in the season.

Empress of India—An imperial rose in every respect ; splendid form, very large, full and double ; very fragrant ; color dark violet crimson, finely shaded and velvety.

Eugenie Verdier—Raised from Victor Verdier. Beautiful silvery pink, tinged with fawn ; large, full, finely formed ; exquisite buds ; large lustrous foliage ; forces well. One of the most beautiful roses of the Victor Verdier type.

Fisher Holmes—Deep, glowing crimson ; large, moderately full, and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose.

Fontinelle—Bright, shining scarlet, beautifully shaded with rich crimson ; petals edged with violet ; very large, handsome flowers ; full and double, and exceedingly sweet. A vigorous grower and very hardy.

Francois Levet—Cherry red; medium size; well formed; of the Paul Verdier style; very free bloomer. Valuable on account of its vigorous habit.

Francois Michelon—A seedling from LaReine. Deep carmine rose; very large, full and of fine globular form; fragrant and a free bloomer. Habit very erect. A distinct, choice sort; excellent late in June and July when other varieties are gone, and also in the Autumn.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown. Of fine free growth; a universal favorite.

General Washington—Fine crimson; very full and double; a moderate grower; one of the handsomest of roses when full grown.

Gloire de Margottin—New. This is the brightest-colored rose yet introduced, and is in every way a most desirable variety, being a good, strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer; good for either forcing or outdoor culture.

Giant of Battles—Very deep, brilliant crimson centre; dwarf habit, free bloomer and one of the very best.

Harrison's Yellow—Golden yellow, medium size, semi-double; a freer bloomer than Persian Yellow.

ANNE DE DIESBACH.

Her Majesty—Named after Queen Victoria. Pink, blossoms double and very large. A rose that is sure to give satisfaction.

Jean Liabaud—Fiery crimson; large and double; fragrant; one of the best dark roses; vigorous.

John Hopper—A seedling from Jules Margottin, fertilized by Mme. Vidot. Bright rose with carmine centre; large and full; light red thorns, not numerous. A profuse bloomer and standard sort.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry red; large and full; free flowering and hardy.

Lady Helen Stewart—A Hybrid Perpetual of vigorous growth, with stout, erect wood, and thick, handsome foliage; flowers well carried on a long stiff stem, large, full, of most perfect form, and very highly perfumed; color, bright crimson scarlet, uniform throughout, petals of great substance, large, round. A very distinct and beautiful variety, flowering profusely throughout the entire season until late in Autumn, when it is especially fine.

La France—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer; equal in delicacy to a tea rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; only a moderate grower, but most desirable.

La Reine—Brilliant glossy rose; very large; cupped and beautiful; a very hardy, useful rose.

Leopold Premier—Bright dark red; fine form; large, and a strong grower.

Louise Odier—Bright rose color, medium size, full ; well formed and hardy.

Louis Van Houtte—Crimson maroon ; medium size ; sometimes large, full. A tender sort, but very free blooming, and, altogether, the best crimson rose we have. A moderate grower.

Mabel Morrison—White, sometimes tinged with blush ; in the Autumn the edges of the petals are often pink. In all, save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. A very valuable white rose.

MAD. GABRIEL LUIZET.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet—For loveliness in color, fragrance, size and freedom of blooming qualities, this rose has no equal to-day ; equally good as a bedding rose outdoors. Pink, distinct, very large, cupped shape ; somewhat fragrant. As an exhibition rose will rank with its rival, Baroness Rothschild.

Madame Alf. de Rougemont—White, lightly shaded with rose. A good double sort.

Madame Plantier—Pure white ; medium size, full ; flowers produced in great abundance early in the season.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with carmine ; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage. A free bloomer. For the earliest deep color, is still the best.

Marie Rady—Bright red ; flowers very large and finely formed.

Marshall P. Wilder—Raised from the seed of the Gen. Jacqueminot. It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage ; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed ; color, cherry carmine. In wood, foliage and form of flower, it resembles Alfred Colomb.

Madame Lacharme—White, shaded with light pink ; medium size.

Marchioness of Lorne—Rose color, shaded with carmine. Flowers large and very fragrant.

Maurice Bernardin—Bright crimson, large, moderately full ; a good free-flowering sort, often coming in clusters.

Marie Baumann—(Baumann, 1863)—Brilliant carmine crimson ; large, full of exquisite color and form ; very fragrant.

Meteor—As a dark crimson perpetual blooming rose this ranks as one of the best yet introduced of any class. It is especially valuable for summer and fall blooming either in the greenhouse or in open ground, and where there is a demand for fine roses in summer this variety will become a great favorite.

Merveille de Lyon—Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose ; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape. A seedling from Baroness Rothschild, with the same habit, but larger. A superb variety.

Mrs. John Laing—New. As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink ; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards.

Pæonia—Red ; large or very large ; fragrant, and a free bloomer. A good garden variety.

Paul Neyron—This magnificent rose should be in every collection. By far the largest variety in cultivation. The flowers are of immense size, many of them being five to six inches in diameter, very double and full, of a beautiful deep rose color, and delightfully fragrant, borne upon vigorous upright shoots in great abundance

throughout the entire season. As showy as the Pæony, it has the delicate coloring and exquisite scent of the rose. The wood is nearly smooth and foliage tough and enduring. We recommend this variety very highly for general planting, as it is calculated to give more satisfaction to the masses than any other known variety.

Persian Yellow—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest yellow rose.

Pierre Notting—Blackish-red, shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses. Needs some winter protection.

Pius IX.—Deep rose, tinged with carmine; large and full; a robust grower and profuse bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. One of the darkest in cultivation, and a splendid rose.

Rev. J. B. Camm—Carmine rose; a fine enduring shade; medium size, semi-globular form; one of the most fragrant and free-blooming sorts; superb.

Sydonie—Light rose, large and distinct; buds especially fine; a strong grower, producing magnificent foliage and an abundance of flowers.

Sir Garnet Wolseley—Red, shaded with carmine. A very popular sort.

Ulrich Brunner—A superb rose; a seedling from Paul Neyron; extra large, bold flowers; full and globular; petals large and of good substance; color, rich glowing crimson, elegantly lighted with scarlet; fragrant.

Victor Verdier—Fine, bright rose, shaded with carmine; very hardy and a fine bloomer; a splendid rose.

Vick's Caprice—A sport from Archduchesse d'Austriche. Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free-blooming.

Xavier Olibo—Very dark, rich crimson, large size; a magnificent velvety rose.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white climbing rose.

Empress of China—Dark red in the bud, changing to light red or pink as the flower opens. Flowers small but waxy and very fragrant, and are borne profusely, almost double, and has much the appearance of a Tea Rose. The Empress of China is perfectly hardy, having stood uninjured at sixteen degrees below zero, unprotected. It begins to flower the last of May, and continues to bloom until late in the Fall. It leads all other climbers on account of its vigorous growth and the sweet perfume of its flowers.

Gem of the Prairie—Carmine crimson, occasionally blotched with white; a cross hybrid between Madame Laffay and Queen of the Prairie.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters; not as hardy as others.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact, and globular.

Moss Roses.

Blanche Moreau—White, very large and perfect in form. A true remontant.

Blanch Robert—One of the new white Moss Roses and one of the very best; flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful. A splendid Moss Rose.

Capt. John Ingram—Purple-crimson, flowers medium, heavily mossed.

Countess de Murinais—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe and crest. Very beautiful and fragrant; growth slender.

Glory of Mosses—A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color, pale rose.

Gracilis—Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate, fringe-like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses.

Perpetual White—Pure white; bloom in large clusters.

Princess Adelaide—A vigorous grower; pale rose; of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

Salet—A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Light rose; large; full. The best of the class. A true perpetual moss, blooming at intervals from June until November.

Perpetual Tender Roses.

Under this head we include all classes of Tender Roses—Bourbon, China, Noisette and Tea, and indicate the class to which each variety belongs with the letters B, C, N, or T, respectively. The perfume of these roses are most delicate and agreeable; indeed they may be called the sweetest of all roses. The flowers are also very large and delicate in their colors, such as white, straw, and flesh color, and various tints of rose combined with them. They are more tender than any other roses in the catalogue, requiring a house or pit in winter. They are most desirable for pot culture. In the spring, immediately after all danger of hard frosts is past, they may be transplanted into the open ground, and remain until freezing weather commences again in the autumn. During the summer, and more especially in the fall, they will bloom most abundantly, and afford increasing satisfaction and delight.

Agrippina [C]—Red, velvety-crimson; moderately double; fine in buds; valuable for planting out. One of the best.

Bon Silene [T]—Rosy-carmine, shaded with salmon; fragrant and very free flowering. Valuable for the buds.

Catharine Mermet [T]—Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar lustre possessed by La France. Large, full, and beautiful. One of the finest Teas.

Clothilde Soupert—Medium size, very double and beautifully imbricated like an aster, produced in clusters; pearly white, with rosy lake centres, liable to vary, producing often red and white flowers on same plant. Valuable for florists for designs, or as a market pot plant, being a remarkably free and constant bloomer, and of easy culture.

Cloth of Gold [N]—Deep yellow; flower double; large and very fragrant. A prolific sort.

Celine Forestier [N]—Yellow; blooms freely and is highly scented. A very strong grower.

Cornelia Cook [T]—Pale yellowish-white, tinged with flesh. A superb rose when well grown.

Douglass [C]—Crimson; medium size; semi-double; fine buds.

Duchesse de Brabant [T]—Light carmine, tinged with violet.

Devoniensis [T]—Cream white, tinted with pink in centre. Highly scented. Very choice.

Etoile de Lyon [T]—Of the same form, size and fullness as *Perle des Jardins,* but is of a lighter yellow, without salmon; more the shade of *Coquette de Lyon*, and is of better habit.

General Tartas [T]—Deep crimson; often mottled; of special value for its buds.

Gerard Desbois [T]—Bright red; of good habit and form, and one of the hardiest.

Gloire de Dijon [T]—[Climber]—A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flower large, and of good globular form; hardy.

Hermosa [B]—Bright rose; *a most constant bloomer;* hardy; one of the best.

Homer, *vig.* [T]—Salmon rose, often richly mottled; a free bloomer; moderately hardy; beautiful buds, varying in color, but always good; best in the open air. A charming sort.

Isabella Sprunt [T]—Sulphur yellow; very beautiful in the bud. A sport from *Safrano,* which variety it greatly resembles in every particular save the color of the flower.

Lamarque [N]—White, with sulphur centre; flowers in clusters; generally seven leaflets. A magnificent climbing rose under glass.

Mme. Lambard [T]—Rosy-salmon, but somewhat variable in color; large, full, very distinct and beautiful.

Mme. Cusin [T]—Purple, with centre of flower nearly pure white. Very prolific.

Madame Welch [T]—Pale yellow; orange centre. Large, full, of good form.

Madame Hoste [T]—White, changing to bright yellow as season advances. Blooms freely: flowers of good size, grown on long stems.

Marechal Niel [N]—Deep yellow; very large; very full, globular; highly scented. Requires careful treatment. It should be severely pruned. The finest yellow rose.

Marie Van Houtte [T]—White, slightly tinged with yellow; edge of petals often lined with rose; flowers large and full; in every way a most charming sort. Highly commended.

Niphetos [T]—Pale yellowish-white; often snowy-white. Long, large buds. Very beautiful.

Papa Gontier [T]—Rose shaded yellow; reverse of petals crimson; large, semi-double, fragrant, free-growing, profuse flowers. Very popular for winter forcing.

Perle des Jardins [T]—A beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full, and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very free flowering. Now established as the most popular yellow rose for forcing.

PERLE DES JARDINS.

Puritan [H T]—A hybrid from Mabel Morrison and Devoniensis. In size and shape resembles the former; flowers large, often badly formed, pure white, sweet; fine foliage.

Reine Marie Henriette [T]—[Climber]—Flowers large, full; color, beautiful cherry-red, a pure shade; flowers somewhat scented. An extra fine climbing variety.

Safrano [T] [Safron and Apricot]—A very free bloomer. One of the oldest and best varieties, especially when used in the bud state.

Solfaterre [N]—Yellow; large and well formed.

Souvenir de la Malmaison [B]—Pale flesh, with a fawn shade; very large, showy; beautiful. An old favorite.

Souvenir of Wootton [T]—A red hybrid Tea, from seed on *Bon Silene*, fertilized with *Louise Van Houtte;* plant vigorous, with fine foliage; free blooming; buds of good size, on strong shoots; of a rich color and extremely fragrant.

Sunset [T]—A sport from *Perle des Jardins.* Identical in every respect with that variety, except that its color, instead of being a canary-yellow, is of a rich, tawny shade of saffron and orange, similar to, but deeper, than Safrano. In size, vigor and productiveness, it is in all respects the same as the variety from which it sprung.

The Bride [T]—A lovely pure white Tea Rose, of large size. Admirable for forcing as well as for summer flowering. The buds have more substance than Niphetos, are full and double, and possess the good characteristics of Cath. Mermet.

Triomphe du Luxembourg [T]—Salmon, shaded with rose. Altogether different from any other variety of this class.

Waban [T]—A sport of *Catharine Mermet*, and resembles it in every respect, except in color, which is a rich, bright clear pink.

William F. Bennett [T]—Beautiful glowing crimson, similar to *Gen. Jacqueminot*, with a bud similar to *Niphetos;* very fragrant; a very free bloomer, but only a moderate grower.

Polyantha Roses.

(*Rosa Polyantha.*)

This is an interesting group from Japan, of comparatively recent introduction. The foliage and flowers are both very small, the latter being produced in panicles. They are ever-blooming, of slender growth, produce extremely beautiful little flowers, and are quite hardy. Their character of blossoming in panicled clusters gives them a distinctive interest, and they are much esteemed by those who have seen them. As an edging for a bed of monthly Roses they are very effective and useful.

Cecile Brunner—Salmon pink, with deep salmon centre; very small, full, delicately scented; admirable in bud and open flower. An exquisite miniature Rose for floral work. Highly commended.

Crimson Rambler—This remarkable Rose was originally received from Japan. The plant is of very vigorous growth, making shoots from eight to ten feet in height during a season, and is consequently a most desirable climbing variety; and when pegged down or grown as a bush, a marvellous head of bloom is the result. It is also exceedingly hardy, having successfully withstood the test in exposed situations of very severe winters in this country. As a pot plant it is unequalled for decorative purposes. The bright green glossy foliage with which the plant is covered very early in the spring, forms a pleasing and striking contrast to the flowers which are produced in large trusses of pyramidal form, and of the brightest crimson color; the blooms remaining on the plant for a great length of time without falling or losing their brightness. The foliage is also retained to a great extent during the winter, making the plant almost an evergreen. Gold Medals from the National Rose Society, the National Horticultural Society of France, and the Earl's Court Exhibition, as well as numerous First Class Certificates have been awarded to this Rose.

Mignonette—Delicate Rose, changing to blush; very small, double; a little smaller than *Paquerette*, and less full, but distinct and attractive. A strong grower and very free bloomer.

Paquerette—This is the oldest of the white varieties. Pure white, about one inch in diameter, flowering in panicles of from five to forty blooms; full, prettily formed, recalling blossoms of the double flowering cherry. In flower continuously from June to November. A Rose for the million.

Pink Rambler—One of the very newest Roses on the market to-day. It is a seedling from *Rosa Polyantha Sarmentosa*, crossed with *Mignonette*; color a clear, bright red, with numerous golden anthers. Pink Rambler, like all the other Ramblers, is a very profuse bloomer and a vigorous grower. It is similar in nearly every respect to the *Yellow Rambler* except in the color of the bloom.

White Rambler—Since all the Rambler Roses are similar in habit of growth, foliage and manner in which they throw their bloom, no great difference between them can be noted, save in the color of bloom. To thoroughly appreciate their respective merits they should be planted en masse. The White Rambler is a seedling from *Rosa Polyantha Sarmentosa* crossed with *Paquerette*. Pure white.

Yellow Rambler—Seedling from *Rosa Polyantha Sarmentosa* crossed with *Reve d'Or*. This variety will probably be the most popular of the four since it is the first and only Yellow Climbing Rose which has any appreciable degree of hardiness. Yellow Rambler has withstood, unprotected and without injury, a continued temperature of ten degrees below zero, and with slight protection in winter it will do anywhere that other roses succeed. It is therefore a great acquisition to our northern gardens. The color is a clear decided yellow. The blossoms are of moderate size, and last three or four weeks without fading, and are frequently borne in clusters or from 120 to 150 flowers.

PLANTS FOR MAIL AND EXPRESS.

New List of Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses.

In this list we have something new and choice in the way of roses suitable for mailing purposes that offer refinement of color with subdued yet powerful fragrance.

Many of them are very delicate in their shades of colors, grading from a pure white to various tints of rose. These plants are grown in three inch pots, but will be sent out in ball and are about six inches in height.

Price, 40c. each, $4.00 per dozen, delivered at nearest station, carriage charges paid.

Bridesmaid—The best clear pink tea for forcing, extra fine form, very large.

Catherine Mermet—Light soft pink, very fine.

Golden Gate—Long, pointed buds, of creamy white, beautifully tinted with soft yellow at the base of the broad petals, which are exquisitely bordered with clear rose.

Madame Cusin—Rosy carmine, base of the petals and centre of the flowers almost white; very distinct and of robust habit; charming.

Meteor—Deep bright crimson; very free and A1 in every way.

Mme. Hoste—Very large, fine buds, beautiful lemon color, very free flowering.

Mrs. Pierpont Morgan—A sport from Mme. Cusin, and a very great improvement over that variety, being much larger, deeper color, a much stronger grower and freer flowering. It is one of the very best winter blooming roses we have.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney—Deep rose-pink; a most beautiful rose; very free and of exquisite fragrance. One of the best.

Niphetos—Purest white, very free, good-shaped flower.

Perle des Jardins—Still the best yellow.

Souvenir de Wootton—Cherry-crimson; a very free blooming, sweet rose, and for the general florist, the most desirable red rose; of very easy culture.

Sunset—Apricot color, large and fine.

The Bride—By far the best white, large and fine form.

Carnations.

Select New Varieties of Merit.

The following list of Carnations have been carefully tested and we are prepared to offer them as pure and strictly true to name.

Price 40c. each ; $4.00 per dozen ; delivered at nearest station, carriage charges paid.

Argyle [Stollery Bros.]—Grown and tested four years ; color a lovely shade of carmine pink. Flowers 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, borne on stems 18 inches long, healthy and free from rust, perfect calyx. Early continuous bloomer. Five certificates.

Daybreak—Flesh color, and still the finest of its class.

Evelina [R. Witterstaetter]—A pure white, of large size, good form and substance. An extraordinary strong calyx, fragrant and borne on long stiff stems that always carry the bloom erect. It is an extra free, early and continuous bloomer, is of good habit ; a strong free and healthy grower. Last year quite a number of plants produced from 30 to 50 flowers by the first of January. It won the Ward Cup for best Commercial White at the Cincinnati meeting ; also a Certificate of Merit at the Indianapolis and St. Louis shows.

Flora Hill—The grandest white variety to date, and destined to be found in every greenhouse because of its easy management. The flower is of enormous size and rounded build ; wonderfully free in bloom ; good calyx, not subject to rust. Without exaggeration we can claim this as the most prolific bloomer in the carnation family. Selected cuttings, well rooted.

Gold Nugget [F. Dorner & Sons]—The first yellow that can be pitted against Buttercup, in point of color, and is in all other points far ahead of that celebrated variety. Strong growth, free blooming from early to late, long stems, large flowers of pleasing form and not bursting, centre petals standing erect, apparently diminishing the actual circumference, and is of excellent keeping qualities. Missed Certificate of Merit at Cincinnati by one point, on account of lack of fragrance.

John Young [C. W. Ward]—Scott × Storm King. Very double, snow-white flower deeply fringed, splendid calyx, strong clove fragrance. Stem strong, stiff and wiry. Habit erect, vigorous, exceptionally healthy, and a free and steady bloomer. The nearest in habit to Scott of any white carnation that we have thus far grown. A fine commercial variety ; one of the best.

Lizzie McGowan—For general purposes the best all-round white yet.

Mayor Pingree—Large bold handsome flower, yellow, flaked and mottled with scarlet, extra strong vigorous habit, free blooming with very strong stem.

Mrs. McBurney—Another enormous flowered variety of clear salmon ; bloom camelia-shaped ; petals thick and wax-like ; color clear salmon ; very strong calyx ; stem perfectly erect ; height 2 to 2½ feet. We have never seen a spot of rust on it. Free in bloom, and one of the most distinct. Selected cuttings, well rooted.

Mrs. Chas. H Duhme—Color lovely delicate pink, large flower, fragrant, with good calyx on strong stiff stem. Plant vigorous, erect grower, a very early free and constant bloomer, much more so than any of the light pink varieties. This promises to be the best of the light pink commercial varieties. Two certificates.

Portia—Bright clear scarlet ; one of the very best for summer blooming yet.

Victor—A sport from Daybreak, and possessing all the good qualities of the parent, but several shades deeper in color ; extra good.

White Cloud [F. Dorner & Sons]—A cross between Daybreak and E. A. Wood, possessing all the meritorious characteristics of the former, but greatly enhanced and strengthened, an inheritance of the latter. Strong growth, free blooming from early to late, long strong stems, large fragrant flowers of a full pleasing form without bursting, and of good substance, make it a most desirable acquisition to the rather small list of good white varieties. Received A.C.S. Certificate of Merit at Cincinnati, February, 1897.

Wm. Scott—Deep pink, and one of the best carnations ever introduced.

New Evergreen Roses.

The growth of these plants is remarkable for its freedom, a single specimen four years old covering a space of 240 square feet, with shoots twelve to twenty-five feet in length, completely covering the ground with its bright glossy foliage and showy, fragrant flowers. The same plant is making thirty-eight new growths of great strength. The foliage of all is leathery in texture, glossy and not only proof against insects, but evergreen. The large, fragrant flowers are produced very freely, and they are extremely useful for cutting purposes, especially when in bud. For trailing or covering ground where nothing else will grow, to cover roots, stumps and stems of trees, walls and trellises, and for forcing as pot plants during spring, especially for Easter, the following varieties will be found valuable.

Evergreen Gem—Wichuraiana × Mme. Hoste.—Not only evergreen, but growing during mild weather in winter. Stems long branching, rich bronze color, covering the ground closely. Foliage fine rich bronze color, closely matted. Flowers produced singly on stems, yellow, buff in bud, opening to almost white, two or three inches in diameter, perfectly double with delightful sweet briar fragrance. This will be found most valuable for landscape work as well as for cutting.

Gardenia—Wichuraiana × Perles Des Jardins.—Strong grower with large green foliage, flowers produced singly on stems six inches to one foot long. When in bud hardly distinguishable from Perle, bright yellow, and when open, cream color, and three to three and a half inches in diameter, incurving towards evening to perfect imitation of a gardenia as to shape and color, hence its name. Flowers are delightfully fragrant and produced freely. A grand rose for any purpose.

Jersey Beauty—Wichuraiana × Perle Des Jardins.—Extremely vigorous grower, foliage glossy and of thick leathery substance. Flowers large, single, three inches in diameter, opening pale yellow, with cluster of bright yellow stamens, very fragrant, and produced in greatest profusion, covering the plant entirely, and having the appearance of a yellow Cherokee rose. Great acquisition and the most striking variety of the set.

Memorial Rose.—This is another of the evergreen trailing roses producing an abundance of white flowers. It is fairly hardy, and for cemetery purposes has no equal.

Fungicides.

The majority of fruit growers, gardeners and farmers desire to get all the information they can gain upon this subject. We therefore give a few formulæ, which we trust will prove of value to our customers.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

This consists of copper sulphate, lime and water, in the following proportions: 6 lb. copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime, 22 gals. water. This may be prepared by dissolving the copper compound in 16 gals. water; slake the lime in 6 gals. water, and when the latter is cooled pour it slowly into the copper solution and mix thoroughly. Some use less water for dissolving the first.

This solution sprayed has been successful against *downy mildew* of the *grape* and *potato blight*.

A modified form, 4 lb. copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime, and 50 gals. water has been beneficial upon *raspberries* affected *(Anthraenose)*.

EAU CELESTE.

This consists of copper sulphate ammonia (commercial) and water—1 lb. copper sulphate, 1½ pints ammonia, and 22 gals. water. Dissolve the copper sulphate in about 2 gals. hot water; as soon as cool add the 1½ pints ammonia and dilute to 22 gals.

A modified form has given better results, viz., 2 lb. copper sulphate dissolved in 2 gals. water, 2½ lb. sodium carbonate (washing soda) dissolved in another vessel. Mix these, and when chemical action has ceased add 1½ pints ammonia and dilute to 22 gals. Some dilute even to 30 with good results.

This has been found good against *downy mildew* of *grapes*, *black rot* of *grape*, *Anthraenose*, *blight* of *potato*, *rot* of *tomato*, *gooseberry mildew* and *scab* of *apple*, when sprayed upon affected plants.

EAU GRISON—(GRISON LIQUID.)

This consists of sulphur, lime and water. Boil 3 lb. sulphur and 3 lb. lime in 6 gals. water until reduced to 2 gals. When settled, pour off the clear liquid ; this may be bottled, and when used dilute with 100 parts of water. This is used to destroy *downy mildew* and *powdery mildew* of the *grape,* and the *mildew* of the *gooseberry.*

AMMONIACAL SOLUTION OF COPPER CARBONATE

This consists of copper carbonate, ammonia and water. Dissolve 3 ozs. copper carbonate in 1 quart ammonia, and when about to use dilute to 22 gals. Some use more water (28 gals.) Used to destroy *grape mildew* and *apple scab.* In the latter disease it has been very successful.

Insecticides.

The following are mixtures for the destruction of insects injurious to vegetation. First comes Paris green. This is for application in solution, 1 lb. Paris green to 200 gals. water, but if the foliage is tender, as for instance the plum, 250 to 300 gals. water to 1 lb. of the Paris green. This is probably the best insecticide against *potato bug, plum curculio, canker worm, tent caterpillar, grape vine beetle* and *codling moth.* As this green powder does not dissolve, it requires to be kept well stirred up.

London purple. Used sometimes instead of Paris green. In preparing for use mix thoroughly with sufficient water, to a paste-like consistency ; then stir into a pail of water and allow to stand over night. Strain this through a fine sieve or coarse cloth into barrels or casks.

For *apple trees,* to destroy *codling moth, canker worm* and *apple curculio,* use 1 lb. London purple to 160 gals. water. Dilute in about same proportion as Paris green for plum.

After blossoms fall and fruit begins to develop, spray three or four times with intervals of about ten days to two weeks. Some deem it advisable to spray still later in the season.

KEROSENE EMULSION

This is a mixture of soap, coal oil and water. We would recommend three mixtures which have been used to considerable extent and with very satisfactory results against *plant lice, scale insects, chinch bug, cabbage worm* and even *rose beetle.*

(a) Riley-Hubbard Emulsion. ½ lb. hard soap in 1 gal. rain water, boil until dissolved, then add 2 gals. coal oil, and mix thoroughly for about five minutes. When properly mixed it is claimed it will adhere to glass without oiliness. In using, dilute with 9 parts of water (soft).

(b) Cook's Emulsion. (Soft soap). One quart soft soap, 2 quarts boiling water. While hot, add 1 pint of coal oil, mix thoroughly. In using, dilute with equal amounts of water.

(c) Cook's Emulsion.—(Hard soap). ¼ lb. hard soap, 2 quarts water and 1 pint coal oil, and thoroughly mix while hot. In using, dilute with twice the amount of water.

In the event of larger quantities being required, increase the soap, coal oil and water proportionately.

Advise Mixture of Fungicides and Insecticides in some cases.

It is claimed by some fruit growers who have had ample experience with apples, that there have been times when a mixture of Paris green or London purple with the Bordeaux mixture have produced very gratifying results. For instance, when the trees are sprayed to protect them from *apple scab, twig blight, bitter* or *black rot,* and other fungous disease, the Bordeaux mixture should be used. If worms should appear at the same time, an insecticide, such as Paris green or London purple would be necessary. After the buds start, and the trees are known to be affected by both fungi and insects, add 1 lb. of Paris green or London purple to 160 gals. of Bordeaux mixture and spray. Make the second application after the blossoms fall ; the third application in a week or ten days after the second ; the fourth application about ten days after the third,—all these with the same mixture. Of course, judgment must be exercised in the matter. It may be advisable to continue on until later in the season, giving six or seven applications, all told.

For the Roses.

A noted Rose grower in his treatise, "The Rose," says: "He who would have beautiful Roses in his garden, must have beautiful Roses in his heart. The application of certain remedies, therefore, is not all that is required, you must be vigilant and watch your Roses carefully if you want them healthy."

Aphis—This is a small green louse, when fully grown about an eighth of an inch in length. If your Roses are troubled with ants, watch for the Aphis. A simple remedy is to smoke your plants with tobacco. The following formula will prove beneficial,—Quassia, or tobacco stems, 4 oz.; pour on a gallon of water, and boil ten minutes; strain, and add 4 oz soft soap; apply when cold with whisk broom.

Mildew—This is often found on Roses when they are shaded too much. A continuance of damp weather also produces mildew. The remedy for this is simple, if taken in time, and consists of a sprinkling of soot or sulphur. This should be applied either early in the morning while the dew is on the plants, or else the plants may be given a sprinkling of water and the remedy applied then, so it will adhere to the leaves.

Red Spider—This insect is found more commonly on Roses grown in the house, where the atmosphere is dry and hot. They are very small, but should the foliage on your tender Roses assume a yellow tinge, watch for the red spider, a reddish brown in color. An application of whale-oil soap, dissolved in warm water, will usually destroy them. As the red spider is found on the under side of the leaf, it is necessary to use a bulb or syringe for this solution, to throw the water on the desired spot. It is well to wash the plants occasionally with clear water when using this solution.

Slug—The slug is the larva of the saw-fly. The female flies perforate the Rose leaf in different places and deposit their eggs in these incisions. These hatch rapidly, and the slugs feed on the foliage. Powdered white hellebore is the best remedy, a solution of whale-oil soap is also good.

SPRAY CALENDAR.

PLANT.	First Application.	Second Application.	Third Application.	Fourth Application.	Fifth Application.	Sixth Application.
APPLE .... (*Scab, codlin moth, bud moth.*)	When buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution.	*Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. For bud moth, Arsenites when leaf buds open.*	*When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Arsenites.*	8-12 *days later, Bordeaux and Arsenites.*	10-14 days later, Bordeaux.	10-14 days later, Bordeaux.
CHERRY ..... (*Rot, aphis, slug.*)	As buds are breaking, Bordeaux; when aphis appears, Kerosene emulsion.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux. If slugs appear, dust leaves with air-slacked lime. Hellebore.	10-14 days if rot appears. Bordeaux.	10-14 days later, Ammoniacal copper carbonate.		
CURRANT ..... (*Mildew, worms.*)	*At first sign of worms, Arsenites.*	10 days later, hellebore. *If leaves mildew, Bordeaux.*	If worms persist, Hellebore.			
GOOSEBERRY ..... (*Mildew, worms.*)	*When leaves expand, Bordeaux.* For worms as above.	10-14 *days later, Bordeaux.* For worms as above.	10-14 *days later, Ammoniacal copper carbonate.* For worms as above.	10-14 *days later, repeat third.*		
GRAPE..... (*Fungous diseases, Flea-beetle.*)	In Spring when buds swell, copper sulphate solution. *Paris green for flea-beetle.*	*When leaves are 1-1½ inches in diameter, Bordeaux. Paris green for larvæ of flea-beetle.*	*When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux. Paris green as before.*	10-14 *days later, Bordeaux.*	10-14 days later, if any disease appears, Bordeaux.	10-14 days, Ammoniacal copper carbonate. Make later applications of this if necessary.
PEACH, NECTARINE, APRICOT..... (*Rot, mildew.*)	*Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution.*	Before flowers open Bordeaux.	*When fruit has set, Bordeaux.*	*When fruit is nearly grown, Ammoniacal copper corbonate.*	5-10 *days later repeat fourth.*	5-10 days later repeat fourth if necessary.
PEAR .... (*Leaf blight, scab, psylla, codlin moth.*)	As buds are swelling copper sulphate solution.	*Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion when leaves open, for psylla.*	*After blossoms have fallen Bordeaux and Arsenites, Kerosene emulsion if necessary.*	8-12 *days later, repeat third.*	10-14 days later, Bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion applied forcibly for psylla.	10-14 days later, repeat if necessary.
PLUM ..... (*Fungous diseases, curculio.*)	*During first warm days of early spring, Bordeaux for black knot. When leaves are off in the fall, Kerosene emulsion for plum scale.*	*When buds are swelling, Bordeaux for black knot and other fungous diseases.* During mid-winter, Kerosene emulsion for plum scale.	*When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux. Begin to jar trees for curculio. Before buds start in spring, Kerosene emulsion for plum scale.*	10-14 *days later, Bordeaux. Jar trees for curculio every 2-4 days.* For San José scale, Kerosene emulsion when young appear in spring and summer.	10-20 *days later, Bordeaux for black knot. Jar trees for curculio* When young plum scale insects first appear in summer, Kerosene emulsion.	10-20 *days later, Bordeaux for black knot. Later applications may be necessary to prevent leaf spot and fruit rot, use Ammoniacal copper carbonate.*
QUINCE ..... (*Leaf and fruit spot.*)	When blossom buds appear, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Arsenites.	10-20 days later, Bordeaux.	10-20 *days later, Bordeaux.*	10-20 *days later, Bordeaux.*	
RASPBERRY..... BLACKBERRY... DEWBERRY ..... (*Anthracnose, rust.*)	Before buds break, copper sulphate solution. Cut out badly diseased canes.	During summer, if rust appears on leaves, Bordeaux.	Repeat second if necessary.	(*Orange or red rust is treated best by destroying entirely the affected plants.*)		
ROSE..... ..... *Mildew, black spot, red spider, aphis.*)	For mildew. *Keeping pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur mixed with water to form a thin paste.*	For black spot. *Spray plants once a week with Ammoniacal copper carbonate, using fine spray.*	For red spider. *Spray plants twice a week with Kerosene emulsion. Apply to under side of foliage.*	For aphis. *Spray affected parts with Kerosene emulsion when necessary.*		(Kerosene emulsion must be used very dilute, as rose foliage is easily injured by it.)

The applications italicised are the most important.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Abies	89
Acacia	80
Acer	81
Aesculus	80
Ailanthus	85
Akebia	99
Alder	77
Almond, Hard Shell	73
" Soft "	73
" Flowering	91
Alnus	77
Althea	91
Amaryllis	113
Ampelopsis Veitchii (specialty)	33, 35, 99
Anemone Japonica	109
Angelica Tree	91
Aphis	131
Apple	10, 11, 12, 41
Apricot	61
Aralia	91
Arbor Vitæ	88
Aristolochia	99
Ash, Upright	77
" Weeping	85
Ash-Leaved Maple	81
Ashberry	106
Asparagus	73
Azalia	104
Balsam	89
Basswood	80
Beech, Upright	77
" Weeping	85
Berberis	91
Berberry	91
Betula, Upright	78
" Weeping	85
Bignonia	104
Birch, Upright	78
" Weeping	85
Birthwort (Dutchman's Pipe)	99
Blackberries	29, 30, 31, 63
Border and House Plants	109
Boston Ivy	99
Box	106
Box Elder (Maple, Ash-Leaved)	81
Bulbs	113
Burning Bush	92
Butternut	74
Buxus	106
California Privet	106
Calanthus	113
Cala	109
Calycanthus	91
Camelia	104
Carnations	109, 128
Catalpa	78
Cerasus, Upright	78
" Weeping	85
Cercis	80
Cherry	18, 51, 52, 53, 55
" Upright Flowering	78
" Weeping "	85
Chestnut	74
" Horse	80
" Japan	74
" Spanish	74
Chinese Yam	99
Chrysanthemums	109
Cinnamon Vine	99
Clematis	100
Clethra Alnifolia	91
Climbing Shrubs	99
Coniferae (Evergreens)	88
Cornus, Upright	79
" Weeping	87
Corylus Avellana Atropurpurea	93
Crab Apple	47
" Flowering	33, 79

	PAGE
Crataegus	85
Crocus	113
Crown Imperial	113
Cucumber Tree	81
Currant	26, 27, 65, 66
" Flowering	92
Cydonia	96
Cypress	88
Dahlias	109
Daphne	92
Day Lily	112
Deciduous Trees, Upright	77
" " Weeping	85
Delphinium (Larkspur)	112
Deutzia	92
Dewberries	69
Diervilla	97
Directions for Transplanting	5
Diseases Common to Fruits	129, 130
" " " the Rose	131
Distance for Planting	7
Dogwood, Upright	79, 92
" Weeping	87
Dutchman's Pipe	99
Elæagnus Longipes	92
Elder	92
Elm, Upright	80
" Weeping	87
English Hawthorn	106
Egyptian Lily	109
Eulalia Japonica	109
Euonymus	92, 106
Evergreens	88
Exochorda	93
Fagus, Upright	77
" Weeping	85
Figs	74
Filbert	74, 93
Fir	89
Forsythia	93
Fraxinus, Upright	77
" Weeping	85
Fringe Tree	93
Frittillaria Imperialis	113
Fruit Department	41
Fungicides	129
Funkia	112
Gingko Tree	84
Gladiolus	113

	PAGE
Globe Flower	94
Golden Bell	93
Golden Chain	80
Gooseberries	28, 29, 66, 67
Grapes	62, 63, 64, 65
Guelder Rose	96
Halesia	95
Hedge Plants	106, 107
Hemlock	90
Hibiscus	91
Hickory	74
Hollyhock	109
Honey Locust	106, 107
Honeysuckle, Climbing	103
" Upright	95
Horse Chestnut	80
Hyacinth	113
Hydrangea	33, 95
Insecticides	130
Imperialis	84
Irish Juniper	89
Ivy, American	103
Japan Ivy	33, 35, 9
Japan Plums	58
Japan Quince	96
Judas Tree	80
Juniper	89
Juniperus	89
Juneberry	70
Kerria Japonica	94
Laburnum	80
Larch	80
Larix	80
Larkspur	112
Lilac, New Japan	36, 37, 38, 39, 40
Lilac	95
Lilium	113
Lily	113
Lily Day	112
Lily of the Valley	111
Lime, Upright	80
" Weeping	87
Linden, Upright	80
" Weeping	87
Liquid Amber	85
Liriodendron	85
Locust	80
Lonicera, Climbing	103
" Upright	95

	PAGE
Maderia Nut	74
Magnolia	81
Mahonia	106
Maiden Hair Tree	84
Maple	81
" Japan	83
Mildew	131
Mock Orange	97
Morus	82
Mountain Ash, Upright	83
" Weeping	87
Mulberries	72, 87
Narcissus	114
Nut-Bearing Trees	73, 74
Nectarines	61
Norway Spruce	90
Number of trees to an acre	7
Numbered Russian Apples	12
Oak	83
Ornamental Department	75
Osage Orange	106
Pæonia	105
Paulonia	84
Peach	19, 22, 58
" Flowering	84
Pear	12, 47
Pecan	74
Persica	84
Philadelphus	97
Phlox	112
Picea	89
Pine	89
Pinus	89
Plum	16, 17, 18, 55
" Flowering	96
Poplar	84, 87
Populus	84, 87
Privet	103, 107
Prunus	96
" Japonica	91
Purple Fringe	93
Pyrus	79
Quercus	83
Quince	61
" Flowering	96
" Japan	107
Raspberries	22, 67
Red Bud	80
Red Spider	131

	PAGE
Retinospora	89
Rhododendron	105
Rhubarb	73
Ribes	92
Rose Department	31, 117
Rose of Sharon	91
Roses, Climbing	123
" Hybrid Perpetual	119
" Moss	123
" Polyantha	126
" Sweet Briar	32
" Tea	124, 127
Russian Apricots	61
Salisburia	84
Salix, Upright	85
" Weeping	87
Sambucus	92
Shell Flower	113
Shrubs, Climbing and Trailing	33, 99
" Evergreen	106
" Sweet Scented	91
" Upright	33, 36, 91
Silver Bell	95
Slug	131
Small Fruits	22, 65
Smoke Tree	93
Snowball	96
Snow Drop	113
Sorbus, Upright	83
" Weeping	87
Specialty Department	9
Spiraea	96, 97
Spraying, Calendar	132
Spruce	89, 90
Strawberry	70
" Tree	97
Sumach	93
Sweet Gum	85
Sweet Pepper Bush	91
Sweet-Scented Shrub	91
Syringa	95, 97
Taxus	90
Testing Orchards	9
Thorn	85
Thuja	88
Tigridias	113
Tilia, Upright	80
" Weeping	87
Trailing Shrubs	33, 99

	PAGE
Tree of Heaven	85
Trees, Evergreen	88
" Deciduous, Upright	77
" " Weeping	85
Trumpet Vine	104
Tuberose	113
Tulips	116
Tulip Tree	85
Ulmus, Upright	80
" Weeping	87
Useful Tables	7
Viburnum	96
Vines, ornamental	99
Virgilia Lutea	85
Virginia Creeper	99
Virgin's Bower	100
Walnut, black	74
" English	74
" White	74
Weigela	97
White Fringe	94
Willow, Upright	85
" Weeping	87
Wind Brakes	106
Wind Flower	109
Wintering Nursery Stock	6
Wistaria	104
Woodbine	103
Yellow Wood	85
Yew	90

OFFICE AND ENTRANCE TO GROUNDS.—PONTHILL NURSERIES.